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East Europe Report

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EAST EUROPE REPORT

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MINISTRY BRIEFS PRESS ON AGRICULTURE ACCORDS WITH USSR

Warsaw DZIENNIK LUDOWY in Polish 25 Nov 86 p 1

[Article by [ra]: "Poland-USSR -- Mutually Profitable Cooperation in Agriculture"]

[Text] (Own service) Polish-Soviet cooperation in agriculture, forestry and food industries was the chief subject of a press conference held at the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Industries on 24 November.

Vice-Minister Kazimierz Grzesiak chaired the meeting and told those present that "The agreements signed this year by the premiers, vice-premiers and ministers of both governments define the areas of cooperation in the coming 5-year period and as late as the year 2000. It is expected that this 5-year period will see a nearly 40-percent rise over 1981-1986 in the two countries' mutual trade of agricultural and food products for direct consumption.

It can be expected that our market will have a better supply of sought-after canned fish, teas, wines, shampoos and other Soviet products. However, the trade will not be limited just to food products as our Soviet partner will also be offering needed agricultural fuels, potassium fertilizers, insecticides, seed material (such as high-glutine wheat and corn), tractors and agricultural, soil-improvement and wood-handling machinery. It is worth pointing out that the import of potash salts from the USSR will cover 80 percent of our nation's needs for this material.

Poland in turn will export to the USSR seeds, seed material, livestock, wood-handling machinery and equipment and equipment for the cultivation and production of fodder.

Favorable conditions for the growth of specialized vegetable production and fruit cultivation up to the year 2000 have been created by agreements to export Polish fruit and vegetables to the USSR. It is assumed that within a period of 15 years, there will be a 350-percent increase in the provision of fresh fruit and vegetables to our Soviet partners.

On the basis of contracts in 1985, there began an exchange of plant cultivation technology under which the Polish side was to provide technology for the cultivation of mangel and winter rape and the Soviet Union the technology for planting sugar beets and corn. A new direction in cooperation is joint investment on agricultural production and food industries. An example of this is the joint construction of potato-processing plants at Woskrzenice Duze in Biala Podlaska Province. Under the terms of the agreement for the Intergovernment Polish-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, the Soviet side will help to provide technical equipment to three state agricultural farms and three dairies.

In 1986-1990, scientific and technical cooperation will also undergo considerable expansion to include problems from the area of biotechnology, the cultivation of new strains of grain and potatoes and the improvement of livestock. Joint scientific teams will be working on the cultivation of rape, potatoes, wheat and corn.

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PROGRESS OF COMPUTER-AIDED EXTENSION SERVICE

Warsaw DZIENNIK LUDOWY in Polish 8-9 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Andrzej Piszczola: "For the Cost of a Postage Stamp -- Computers Help Farmers"]

[Text] Fifteen years ago, the old specialists quip, when the Center for Study of Crop Species [COBORU] in Slupia Wielka in Poznan Province was the nation's first establishment to use a computer to provide agrotechnical advice, there was a shortage of pitchforks and these people were dabbling in electronic consultation (!?). In the beginning, the project was limited to four types of grain. The farmers announced the size of their farms, described their soil, named the crops under cultivation and gave their addresses so that the climatic region could be determined and the correspondence answered.

These first attempts were successful and it was therefore decided to broaden the project to include other crops and subjects.

As Dr Stanislaw Mucha, the director of COBORU, informs us, this service now includes potatoes and corn. The Odra 1325 computer provides free advice on the selection of the right crop strain and the correct agrotechnology for the given conditions. This computer has been programmed with data on all of the regional crop strains in Poland as well as natural descriptions of all regions of the country.

The farmer who uses the correct form can submit 9 questions about equipment, fertilizers, planting schedules, the best conditions for the given crop and plant protection. The intelligent machine provides an immediate answer by processing 10,000 different pieces of data over the space of an hour. Practically speaking, the computer could therefore provide this service to the entire country.

Is there any demand for this type of advice? Specialists estimate that about 500,000 farmers know how to choose the proper crop strain for the given conditions. However, the distribution of fertilizers is miserable and cannot keep up with the demand. If there is a shortage of fertilizer, the farmers

take what they can get. Under such conditions, is there any sense in analyzing soils and stating what nutrients they need? Actually, in spite of whatever shortages exist, better use can still be made of the fertilizers that are available. In Wielkopolska and the Lublin region, much greater use of lime must be made. Therefore, the farmers must be informed of such facts and know which preparations and materials to order from his suppliers.

Last year, 55,000 farmers (10 percent) of farmers made use of the computer service. We do not assume that all of Poland's nearly three million peasants are interested in this service because many of them use local advisors from provincial agricultural services or agricultural higher schools. For specialists, the computer advice is too general and most of them already know so much about a given crop that they require much more detailed and specialized advice and the computer program is aimed more at reaching a large audience than at providing more detailed information. Some farmers do not even yet know that the computer advice program exists and must be encouraged to try it.

Analysis of the center's operations so far show that the computer is most often used by private farmers that have difficulty obtaining agricultural publications. The state farms and cooperatives can turn to a large cadre of specialists and use their contacts with scientific establishments. It is most often young farmers under the age of 30, well trained, most often with secondary school and sometimes even higher school educations, that make use of this program. So far, the oldest farmer to turn to the computer for advice was 75 and the youngest was 14.

The people that use this service most often have multi-crop farms of 20-40 hectares in size. They make heavy use of fertilizers and are trying to increase their yield. They are young people open to new ideas and ready to try them.

I think that if young technicians and even engineers are not ashamed of writing to Slupia Wielka for advice, no one else should be. After all, no one has a monopoly on knowledge and this program can provide a lot of information about new crop strains that have recently been introduced. The program even states the proper amount of seed stock available to a given region and is, in other words, much worth the price of a postage stamp.

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MORE EMPHASIS ON FOOD EXPORTS URGED

Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 22 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Wojciech Zurawski: "To Better Sell Rape Than Cars -- Polish Agriculture Is Earning More Foreign Currency"]

[Text] For years, our country has neglected agricultural and food exports. It has given more thought to thousands of tons of steel in ship structures than to tomatoes exported to West Berlin. Throughout the last 40 years, we have made a name for ourselves with only three products -- vodka, horseflesh and canned ham. Hungary and Bulgaria have made their agriculture a national industry and this has allowed them to buy many things with dollars. For years, we have felt that export trade is worth conducting only if in a given year we have enough surplus to sell abroad. We have constantly been unable to work out the needed specializations. We satisfied ourselves with small amounts of pickles, bottles of wine or dried fruit. It was only during the 9th Congress that any real attention was given to agricultural and food exports and it has only been in the last 5 years that we have adopted a new policy on agriculture. We have finally realized that we must invest some money in our agriculture if we are ever to see any profit from that sector. It has suddenly become obvious that we can reduce grain imports without any loss to our market supply and increase our export of rape, frozen foods and fresh fruits and vegetables.

The second Polagra Agricultural Industrial Fair in Poznan was supposed to show us what opportunities we have in this form of export trade with the capitalist and socialist nations. In 1985, our agricultural exports to the dollar zone had already reached a sum of 914 million dollars or 14.9 percent of all trade with these countries. In the first 6 months of this year, our foreign agricultural trade has amounted to 438 million dollars. This is a very good figure considering the almost monthly ban on the import of Polish goods to the Common Market countries. The panic and madness on the home market was also reflected in subsequent months. In spite of that, it is expected that more than 950 million dollars worth of export trade will be conducted. Were it not for the sanctions and restrictions, the results would be even better and might have reached about one billion dollars. Let us not forget, for example, that

the American market is still not accessible to us on general principles. For that reason, Polish canned hams and shoulders, beer and alcohol are subject to high tariffs which raise their prices and make Danish, Hungarian and Romanian products more competitive. There is a large market for agricultural products built the prices are not always satisfactory and that is why the brand name and good quality are important.

If we are to recover these lost dollars, we must invest in food storage and refrigeration without which we will always be caught unprepared for big harvests of apples, strawberries and currants. The more food we can process in Poland, the better prices we will get for our products. The world's output of produce is growing faster than the rest of its economy. The 9.8-percent increase of 1982-85 was good but there still remains a feeling of dissatisfaction. Can we afford to be afraid of making any further investments on agriculture and the food industry? One constantly gets the impression that our possibilities are much greater than they seem. During the press conference before the Polagra fair in Poznan, it was said that exports providing another 100 or 200 million dollars would be completely realistic but the steps must be taken to take advantage of these prospects. If we do not buy beer bottling lines, our sales will shrink. Without packaging, we will not find buyers for our apples and asparagus. It is also worth considering an increase in our livestock production. We are sure to find buyers but we cannot make our efforts dependent on the fluctuations in the domestic livestock markets. Many small establishments are also totally unaware that the central exchanges have strained their muscles and tried to gain buyers at any cost. It often seems that we import tomatoes in the spring and pepper in the autumn to just to suppress competition.

We cannot achieve a more productive form of agriculture without machinery, seeds, fertilizers and plant protection substances. Our agriculture today has already almost reached a level at which foreign currency subsidies are no longer necessary. That is too little for the needs of the nation. Out of all of the European countries, Poland exports the least amount of agricultural products per head of population. A figure of 30 dollars of agricultural export per capita is ridiculous when one considers the real possibilities. Export trade is necessary to all of the economy. It would be relatively easy to improve our overall foreign trade balance with agricultural products. The 10th Congress determined that all areas of the country's agricultural policy had stabilized and this should show some good results soon. More and more state and cooperative farms are already processing their own produce. This brings in extra money and makes it more profitable to work in areas that were not always profitable in the past. In agriculture, it is easiest to work flexibly. Invested money returns a quicker profit and better results than the sale of automobiles. Since we have problems with the quality of machine tools and televisions, let us sell them on our own market and invest in our farms instead. These words were uttered by a farmer from Szczecin Province and are not entirely apt. Have we exploited all of our opportunities to cooperate with the CEMA nations as well as those of Western Europe? The participants to the Polagra fair all agreed that too few agricultural products are reaching

foreign markets. Unattractive packaging and lack of advertising have limited the sale of our produce in the shops and supermarkets of the Common Market countries. The possibility of forming mixed-capital partnerships should interest foreign partners in cooperating with us. We can provide materials and workers and they can supply the technology and business contacts. This would be the best arrangement and would profit both sides.

The effort being undertaken in our economy to produce a foreign currency surplus can be greatly assisted agriculture as long as the desire remains to increase food exports and invest money where it brings the quickest return.

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EXPANSION OF IGLOOPOL AGROINDUSTRY GIANT TRACKED

Krakow DZIENNIK POLSKI in Polish 29 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by Wojciech Taczanowski: "A Firm"]

[Text] "Have you heard the news?". Director C. leans over the desk like he wanted to confide the greatest secret and lowers his voice to a whisper low enough that the closest person would not be able to hear him: "They say that Brzostowski has bought Harper Mining! Ha ha!" laughs the director at the joke. "Ha ha!" repeats his listener.

Some people frown with distaste at the sound of the word "Igloopol" and the name of its director. Others see him as the saviour of our economy. Edward Brzostowski is not an easy man to figure out but there must be something to a person that some feel to be somewhat of a Cossack hitman who is breaking accepted rules of behavior in the name of particular interests. His adherents are won over by his uncommon industry, consistent nature and specific style of management. Brzostowski is praised from the pulpit and criticized in secluded boardrooms and vice versa. He is really somebody, as opposed to thousands of other directors who once had the same opportunities as he and got nowhere.

I was at Debica when no one yet connected the name of that town with the economic power, Igloopol. There was one man, Brzostowski, who dreamed of that and his ideas infected the employees of the small cold storage plant that he managed. Brzostowski found allies among some government officials and journalists. As early as the 1970's, people began to write about the cold storage plant in Debica. First they wrote about what sort of firm it was and then about how it was growing. Brzostowski's ideas were so bold that even his allies found it hard to believe in them.

The cold storage plant was supposed to have agricultural facilities so that it could take materials from its own farms to be processed in Debica. I will admit that I myself did not really want to believe in that. The radical change was supposed to be accomplished within just a few years but I now know from my own experiences that it takes many years to go from idea to article. In this sense, Igloopol is a praiseworthy exception.

Brzostowski won over new allies, convinced his opponents and above all, kept building. One after the other, production facilities, living quarters, schools and a sports stadium were built. Normally, it takes many years to organize and firmly establish a combine. That Igloopol functions as it does attests to the unconventional nature of Brzostowski's methods.

"We once wanted to build a street in Debica," said the director of Igloopol, not knowing that a journalist could hear him. "Normally, it takes years to get something of that sort started because of the procedure for buying the necessary land. However, in our case, all of the landowners agreed to give up some of their land for the road. We built the road and then the Debica Bureau Hall showed up".

The director of Igloopol received a letter from the city bureau which notified him of a fine of 100,000 zlotys for this arbitrary construction work. This was immediately followed by an unconventional telephone conversation between Brzostowski and the head of the bureau.

"Why did you send me that letter on coated paper?" asked Brzostowski.

"Because I respect you, Eddie", was the response.

"That's too bad. If you had written all that in duplicate, it would have been worth something".

The chief of Igloopol then said somewhat more pointedly what he could do with this duplicate but children read this paper sometimes so we will leave that to the reader's imagination. However, Brzostowski should have not been surprised that he was fined for building a street and doing work that is supposed to be that of the city government.

This sort of construction a la Brzostowski already has its own tradition. The vice-minister of agriculture, forestry and food industry has all of his Saturdays and Sundays tied up by Igloopol which is when his famous projects come into being. He pulls a notebook and a pen from out of his pocket and draws what is supposed to be here and what there. And then he says when and his co-workers then roll up there sleeves and go to it. The pace of work is sometimes furious. In September, the plans for an exhibit pavilion appeared. It was to be made of aluminum, glass and wood and its dimensions were 60 meters in length and 10 meters in width. Being in Poznan for the Polagra fair, Brzostowski made an invitation not to the opening of the pavilion but of the exhibit within it. On the way there, he worked out all of the formal construction details. His salary as director of Igloopol is not enough to make it worth paying any fines.

The Debica Agricultural Industry Combine is now a real colossus. It covers 34,000 square hectares of land and has branches spread over 9 provinces in southern Poland from Katowice, not counting offices in Warsaw. Igloopol's

basic work is the production of food but aside from that, it also manufactures equipment, installations and truck-mounted refrigerators, fluidization tunnels, agricultural equipment and construction materials. In the 8 years that Igloopol has existed, it has been like a big shark gobbling up the small fry. That has been the case with many state agricultural farms and farmer's circles. Pektowin in Jaslo decided to join the combine and there are still many other firms that wish to do so. Igloopol has not taken in just the tasty morsels. The 9000 hectares of land that it acquired in the Bieszczady Mountains had not been farmed for years could have become a bone in Igloopol's throat but thanks to army assistance and systematic recultivation of this land, this was not the case. The land is producing crops and the satisfaction felt at this does not at all change the fact that the yield has not been too high so far and has greatly lowered the combine's average production output.

Sometimes when Igloopol takes over land, unusual things happen. "The Jaslo state agricultural farms under our management," says the director of agriculture, Rudolf Skladzien, "produced 34 q/ha of four types of grain this year. That means an increase of 12 q/ha in one year. We are obtaining similar effects in some of the dairy farms we have taken over".

How is that possible?

Maybe some answer to that question can be given by the Wyszowatka State Farm near Jaslo. The barns were in terrible shape. Therefore, once the cattle was put out to pasture, the new owners started work at once. They went at it with brooms, brushes, soap and water. The barn was cleaned up so thoroughly that it almost shined and when the cows returned, they were so shocked that they would not go into the barn. They did not recognize the place. Every zoologists knows very well that how much milk cow produces depends not as much on how well it is fed as much as on its living conditions.

Igloopol is converting all of its barns and pigsties into litters. Farms need manure for their crop yields to be high. At state farms, barn floors are covered with sawdust. The cattle pens are only 160 cm long because someone once figured out that the cattle will eliminate wastes directly into the dung conduit which is automatically cleaned out. However, the cattle was not used to this arrangement and that had a detrimental effect on milk production and body weight. The pens have now been properly enlarged but this has been costly.

Igloopol's success cannot be explained as just a matter of brush and soap, straw, organic fertilizers and soil. Aside from nature, it is the work of the company's people that has been decisive in the firm's farming results. However, there has been no replacement of any of the personnel working on the farms taken over by Igloopol but they are working differently. Why?

Director Skladzien feels that the sort of demands one makes determines the results and at many of the state farms, there were almost no demands. At the same time, people do not at all want to work poorly and are quite happy when

their place of employment is successful. Therefore, whenever a new enterprise, a farm in this case, is taken over by Igloopol, its employees are packed into a bus and driven around so that they can see what they have now become a part of. Once they see these well-maintained barns, pigsties and well-kept grounds, they feel a part of something good and become convinced that they can work differently than before. At the same time, specialists work out a management plan for the farm to achieve the right conditions for whatever needs to be produced and to bring the farm's work into line with what the rest of the firm is doing. The plan is approved by the head of the firm and the rest is left up to the workers. Is that not simple?

Igloopol not only swallows up the small fry but it also wants to cooperate with them and have the small private farms working closely together with the Combine. The firm wants to be self-sufficient in agricultural products. This means that it must become totally independent of fodder supplied from outside of the agricultural sector and it is the private farmers supplying the firm with feed corn that fulfill that need in part. The Tarnow region is one of a few places in Poland where seed corn can be grown. This year, these farmers sold the combine 2000 tons of seed and can provide 5 times as much in the next few years. However, Igloopol wants good strains of seed and has many opportunities to achieve that.

The combine is open to cooperative work with science. It can even be said that it very much needs the help of this sector. Igloopol has used research results from the Institute of Zootechnology to quickly increase the body weight of hogs at its farms. Its agricultural technology is continuously growing. Thanks to its 120 Bison combines, harvesting has ceased to be any problem. Meanwhile, the harvesting of hay is a problem. When hay is needed for litter, there is no sense in using a press so it becomes necessary to look at the sort of bailers that Stanislaw Brudny, the vice-director for mechanization and industrial production, saw at an agricultural fair in England. Similar bailers were also shown at the Polagra fair in Poznan. The foreign currency that Igloopol gets from its constantly-growing exports provides the money for the purchase of foreign equipment such as sprayers produced by the West German firm of Rau. What if Igloopol could deal directly with foreign firms? The efforts to gain a foreign trade concession continue.

Igloopol is attracting new people. The directors are all working on weekends. The directors of the different sections sometimes long for a visit from the minister. There are more than 20 of these directors and they all have different views on the matter which makes it hard to work out a joint decision. Brzostowski is just one of the directors and he makes his decisions very quickly or that is at least the way it seems to the others even though they can sense that whatever he decides is based on long work, intuition and experience.

Igloopol has no great problems in attracting new employees but despite the popular opinion, the workers are not paid a fortune. The average monthly salary amounts to 24,000 zlotys not counting benefits.

Igloopol's employees do not have to wait as long as others for an apartment. Since the company has its own construction crews and sources of building materials, it can invest more in housing and provides single-family dwellings. The employees have opportunities to play sports, take trips and enjoy recreational events. Above all, the fact remains that there is not another firm in Poland like Igloopol.

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PROBLEMS OF ZAMOSC AREA AGRICULTURE HIGHLIGHTED

Lublin SZTANDAR LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 86 p 3

[Article by [Z. Saw.]: "Alarming Situation in Zamosc Area Agriculture -- Potatoes May Be Cheaper -- Shortage of Means of Production -- The Surface Area of Untilled and Poorly-Managed Land Increasing"]

[Text] At the last session of the Provincial People's Council in Zamosc, much was said about the good results of plant cultivation, the produce and livestock harvests and the efficient realization of agricultural investments. However, it is worth taking a closer look at the negative developments that have also taken place. The facts presented at the council session are not a source of optimism to the average bread-eater. Here are only a few examples:

-- Last year, there was an alarming decrease in the total land area cultivated for industrial crops and especially sugar beets and potatoes. In the case of the beets, this has been due to a drop in profits from their cultivation in comparison to other such crops, their greater labor-intensiveness and a lack of equipment for raising and harvesting these plants.

-- There are no possibilities for cultivating potatoes. Regional horticultural and apicultural cooperatives buy few of them. Meanwhile, there was a noticeable shortage of potatoes last spring in Zamosc shops. At every meeting and conference, the farmers say that they would sell potatoes at even much lower prices but no one wants to buy them and the cost of transporting them is too high.

-- There are similar problems with fruits and vegetables and the losers in this case are consumers and the producers who cannot find buyers for their produce. It is no surprise that their cultivation is being limited.

If the situation does not change fairly quickly, it will become necessary to import sugar in a few years and the price of potatoes have reached unreasonable levels in an agricultural province. Who knows? It may become necessary to ship them in from other provinces. The authorities are not too worried about that because they think that if a farmer does not sell his

potatoes, he can use them to feed and raise more hogs. However, the number of hogs being raised has dropped sharply. In 1985, the plan for hog farming was realized only 75.9 percent in Zamosc province and only 76 percent of the planned amount of potatoes was harvested.

-- The consumption of fertilizers and lime has dropped alarmingly and the chief cause of this has been lower allotments of nitrogen and multi-component fertilizers. The lime allotments only met 30-40 percent of the demand. It is a pity that the meeting did not try to compare this (and other) data with the situation in other provinces, at least within the same macro-region.

-- Farmers have become alarmed and frustrated at the reduced allotments in tractors and combines, machinery for which the demand is sharply increasing. Last year, private farmers from Zamosc Province did not receive a single combine. The supply of harvesting presses and sprayers remains insufficient. Any progress in agriculture will be very difficult to achieve with a better supply of equipment.

-- Surveys of land use in the Zamosc area have shown an increase in the amount of untilled and poorly-farmed land. In the last three years, the amount of untilled land has increased almost 100 percent and presently stands at about 1900 hectares (37 percent of all of the province's arable land!). The aging of the rural population does not account for all of this problem and this also cannot be blamed on the land and forest protection laws that the Zamosc provincial authorities are trying to have changed. This problem is inalienably associated with the facts presented above.

-- The number of persons buying land from the State Land Fund [PFZ] has been constantly dropping and this is chiefly due to the increased land prices. The PFZ has more than 12,360 hectares or more than 20 percent of the province's total arable land. If we compare that figure to the amount of untilled and poorly-farmed land, we reach the alarming conclusion that about 60 percent of the land in this province does not have a permanent owner. I do not know of anywhere else in Poland where the situation is as bad as that. The proposals to allow this land to be used for free still does not solve the problem as long as other fundamental problems go unresolved.

-- The 23 October issue of TRYBUNA LUDU published the economic results of farming in Zamosc Province over the first 9 months of this year and to put it briefly, they were the worst figures in all of Poland. However, there is hope that there will be considerable improvement within the next few years. Recently, the size of grain storage silos was increased and considerable investments in this have been realized in Zimno and Babice. New aggregate mills have also been built in Zamosc and Werbkowice. In Lubycza Krolewska, a new grain elevator is supposed to go into operation in December 1988. Efforts are already underway to see that the central construction plan for next year include a sugar refinery in Tyszowcy and work is already being done to prepare the construction of new dairies in Bilgoraj, Zolkiewka and Tomaszow Lubelski.

Plants such as the Tomasovia ZPOW and a plant for the Zamosc RSOP in Lapiguz are being modernized.

We will still have to wait before we see the results of these actions and in the meanwhile, it is necessary to activate everyone to improve the alarming situation of Zamosc area agriculture.

12261

CSO: 2600/210

FRG SYMPOSIUM ON GDR ENCOUNTERS PROBLEMS IN JUDGING ECONOMY

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 24 Nov 86 p 10

[Report by Hans-Dieter Schulz: "The Black Cat"]

[Text] The Twelfth Symposium, organized last week by the "Research Agency for All-German Economic and Social Issues" in the West Berlin Reichstag building, provided an indirect but apt complement to the Third Plenum of the SED Central Committee.

The meetings--over there and over here--took place close to the Wall and, as had been the case on earlier occasions also, at the same time. This has a somewhat adverse effect on the Research Agency. A shift of its "traditional" date of the symposium would benefit the acquisition of important items of knowledge of the GDR.

However, we must acknowledge that the contrasting program is apt to be very attractive. In the Reichstag building, Professor Leptin of the East European Institute at the Free University in Berlin pointed out the disadvantages of the overemphasis on the in-house construction of rationalization aids in GDR enterprises. At precisely the same time Politburo member Axen boasted to the Central Committee that in-house construction had grown by 16 percent, in other words above average.

The Twelfth Symposium once again demonstrated the difficulties of recognizing and assessing the GDR's development from the West. East Berlin keeps far too many of the most important data under wraps (payment balance, the national income used at home, the value of imports and exports in GDR marks, and so on).

Announcement of Successes and Secrecy Mongering

Not only experts attend such symposia. It would therefore be useful to make it very clear that which few people in the West are aware of and nobody in the East knows. Many Western studies of the GDR resemble the attempt in a dark cellar and with bandaged eyes to search for a black cat.

Indeed, the secrecy mongering and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the GDR put many a scholar in the same situation as the man who searches for a non-existent cat in just such circumstances and constantly calls out: I've got it.

Scholarly Debate About Relations

Just as on previous occasions, the time allotted to the discussion was much too short at this symposium also. That, however, is not the only reason why the long-standing difference of opinions among some groups of scholars is not converted to a useful scientific debate. A limit placed on topics and the length of lectures as well as the introduction of joint lectures might help.

The German Institute for Economic Research acted rather unfairly. Though its members knew quite well that the Research Agency was going to present a major report on GDR foreign trade, the DIW published its own study on this topic on the eve of the symposium and thereby deflected public interest.

As happens all too often, we witnessed once more GDR researchers succumbing to the temptation in accordance with their political convictions to describe a glass containing 50 percent water either as half empty and worse, or as half full and better.

It was asserted that the GDR is "adequately" supplied, although a subsequent calculation showed that it achieves only 50 percent of FRG per capita private consumption. While it is useful to be reminded that material life is harsher in the developing countries and some industrial countries than in the GDR, it is surely dubious to describe half of West German private consumption as adequate for the GDR population.

11698

CSO: 2300/103

SOCIALIST CLIMATE, CONCEPTUAL WEAKNESS RESTRICT INNOVATION

Legal Restraints Justified

East Berlin SPECTRUM in German Vol 17 No 10, Oct 86 inside cover

[Article by Corresponding Academy Member Uwe-Jens Heuer, Area Director, Public and Legal Theoretical Issues of Economic Management, Institute for State and Legal Theory: "Economic Dynamics and the Law"]

[Text] Time and again, demands are being made in our political and scientific discussions--primarily in connection with the scientific-technological revolution--for a more dynamic national economy, for reforms and innovations, for structural changes and more flexible responses.

What role can a phenomenon, such as the law, which emphasizes stability, even conservatism, if you will, play in this respect; does this characteristic feature of the law not act as an impediment to the demanded dynamics and flexibility? Not only scientists, but also jurists, may, even must, ask themselves that question. Actually, the law undoubtedly seeks to stabilize specific conditions and patterns of behavior by supporting certain interests and behaviors while repressing others, and although this is its strength, it is also its limitation.

A complete "dynamization" of the general rules of behavior would clearly destroy their characteristic features and make it impossible to utilize the opportunities they offer. Under these conditions, what can we expect of the law and its stabilizing force? Is "putting it into law" equivalent to more administration and growing rigidity and hence opposed to innovation? I would like to make four comments on this question.

First. It is not a matter of arbitrary dynamics and arbitrary changes, but of changes designed to improve our economic performance. Here, development is always the result of stability and change: not every change is good, and not everything that remains the same is bad. The flexible response of one factor requires the stable, predictable behavior of the other. What's the use of fast development on the part of the end-producer, if the supplier of components is unable, or does not want, to also do his part; what good is a revolutionary invention, if the industrial enterprise does not fulfill its obligation to transfer it?

Second. It is necessary to understand economic dynamics not merely as a technological, but also as a social process. Productive forces, especially material production forces, have no built-in logic in the sense that they create their own impetus. The pace and dynamics of a scientific-technological revolution are not simply the result of undoubtedly existing technological laws--they apply to all social orders--but of the way the production relationships are structured. Therefore, those who generate innovations must be supported and those who, for whatever reason, object to innovations, must be restrained.

Third. In a socialist economy, unlike in capitalism, the development of productive forces is not guided by a basically spontaneous mechanism, and the full potential of the state's economic power and its entire political system must be made part of the world-wide historical struggle in a completely different way. The key instruments for accomplishing this are management, planning and economic accounting. The demands on the management system are most clearly expressed in democratic centralism. The interaction of centralized management and democratic collaboration, and of the responsibility of economic units and individuals is absolutely essential for the progressive development of our social order.

Fourth. The management system must primarily focus on reinforcing the will to make changes, on the ability to innovate and on work coordination. Practical experience has shown that real contradictions within the management system occur primarily at the border of the respective management areas and in superior-subordinate relations. With the pace of development accelerating and relationships getting more intertwined, horizontal coordination becomes more important. This, for instance, also applies to the new importance of coordination and economic agreements, following the 12 December 1985 Research Decree on Relations of Scientific Institutions and Economic Units. According to this decree, the law must provide the partners with the necessary stimulus and ensure their interaction, including the settlement of disputes. It cannot substitute for, but merely regulate, the work of the partners. The optimal merger of the researchers' interest to gain far-reaching insights and of the combines' interest to achieve economic results is determined on a technological-economic-social basis, but it must be in the form of laws, and it is also the struggle for what is right.

At the 11th SED Party Congress, it was stated, "To be successful, an economy whose strength is increasingly based on the ability of human beings to master highly advanced technologies needs a creative climate in its entire social life." Such a climate requires contradictions, requires their resolution and requires the regulatory force of the law.

Deregulation of Innovation Sought

East Berlin SPECTRUM in German Vol 17 No 10, Oct 86 pp 18-19

[Article by Dr jur Elke Heera, Institute of the State and the Law: "Innovation in Paragraphs"]

[Text] It's common knowledge that not everything that's permitted is also good. However, first of all, the law does not sanction everything that is necessary, good and progressive. Newly developed key technologies cause social changes which only yesterday were hard to envision, never mind formulate in paragraphs.

Unlike in the production of materials, it is largely impossible for management decisions and legal action to exercise a direct influence on the key stages of scientific-technological or intellectual work. No creative thought process, no new idea can be administered or regulated; heuristic processes to guide ideas and new algorithms do not develop until science has reached the necessary maturity and not by decree.

This, of course, brings up the question whether it is truly possible for our management system and laws to affect innovations and the development of ideas and their quick transfer; and naturally "how to do it".

There is a need for innovation-promoting conditions our management system must meet by making optimal decisions, because, under current economic development conditions, this is the only way it can play an active role, as the 11th SED Party Congress requires it to do. The situation is similar with regard to the socialist law, which, on the one hand, is shaped by its socialist basis and, on the other, is characterized by the impact of autonomous legal peculiarities. It is therefore more than a mere management tool in the more narrow sense.

Although it is part of the management system, the law itself is a state-sanctioned measure of the management system. After all, the law and the management system are only two elements of the social superstructure. However, in order to achieve perfect productive relationships, all superstructure elements, especially economic management methods and organizations, must be set up so as to meet this goal. In this effort, the legal regulatory process can help establish the desired stability and dynamics of our economic processes.

By and large, the broadness of our laws in the GDR that are designed to enhance innovation takes care of our current needs. A comparison of agreements regarding the development and exchange of scientific-technological findings which are in the lawbooks of the GDR, Japan, France, the USSR and Bulgaria shows that the GDR regulations can serve as an example. Still, it is well known that no matter how good it is, a legal regulation by itself does not generate innovations. There must be other factors, including genuine,

economically justified requirements--among them certain conditions, e.g., with regard to available machinery or infrastructure--, targeted economic incentives through indices and normatives, personal motivation and involvement, a highly creative atmosphere and a favorable cultural and political climate, and they must act in unison.

But even if we take a positive view of the details of our legal regulations, we must not be misled by existing conceptual weaknesses which must be overcome.

Strategy - Planning - Law

Economic research has shown the need for more qualification of our strategic work. This, in my opinion, applies not only to combines and enterprises, but also to our central government bodies.

Only by doing our strategic work in a timely and careful fashion at both the central level and the level of the economic unit and by coordinating it in the best possible way, will we be able to achieve positive results and to control the time factor which is so important for innovations. The following hypothetical example illustrates how it should not be done in practice:

In conceptualizing a development, an economic unit is planning the further development of electronic building elements to ensure that, in the long run, the product can be exported and replace specific building group imports from the nonsocialist monetary area, although traditionally, these building elements supplied a completely different economic unit. Yet the development concept is coordinated with neither the supplier nor the superior ministry.

Eventually, a desired coordination agreement on the development of a new supply of products fails to materialize because the ministry dealing with the supplier has meanwhile determined that the supplier's development capability is fully utilized by another economically important program for electronic building elements.

To be sure, prognoses, analyses, global competitive comparisons, studies, programs or ideas are primarily technological-organizational or technological-economic tools. To be successful, they must have legal implications.

The hypothetical example demonstrates that this is exactly what has not happened with the necessary frequency. At this time, the combines are responsible for the conceptual work; however, that work does not include the commitment to arrive at a project decision, and therefore it cannot serve as the basis of a coordination agreement. Three examples of such legal, as-yet-unaddressed effects that should flow from concepts and programs are listed here:

Although we are currently committed to close cooperation and mutual consultation, the obligation to select subjects with a promising future and to coordinate early on at the central level has not yet been put into law. The confirmation or well-substantiated rejection of relevant concepts and

programs by the responsible ministry should also be regulated, and it should be linked to requests for new, well-developed decision documents.

Finally, the approved program or an approved idea must be elevated to the rank of a coordinated plan which must be viewed as the basis for future project decisions and which, if conditions change, is treated the same way as other project decisions.

Hence, concepts would not be enterprise, but state decisions, and that would also meet the practical requirement for accepting approved concepts and programs as the basis of economic agreements, according to paragraph 12 of the Treaty Law.

Stability and Flexibility

Special developments, e.g., the steady influx of new knowledge, the stochastic and step-by-step character of the development process as well as research and development risks, characterize the sequence of events in scientific-technological cooperation. Here it is important to emphasize stability and flexibility in order to attain high and balanced economic growth. Since the early 1980s, intensive legislative efforts have led to the reformulation and further refinement of the legal regulation on scientific-technological cooperation. We have achieved positive results by organizing our work on the basis of tasking workbooks and project-books, including the revision of defensive moves, and by setting up rules for economic research and development accounting, crediting and financing. Clearly stated first attempts to coordinate innovative process decisions have been standardized by way of commitments, among other things, to provide precontractual information and to cooperate, and through a model coordination agreement specifically geared to science and technology. In matters relating to the government's science and technology program, priorities have been established which will ensure the better supply of materials and technologies. Finally, the Regulation Concerning Order and Delivery Terms aims at shortening the order terms for raw materials and materials as well as for parts from subcontractors. Added to the list could be quality design and control as well as standardization regulations to ensure the timely replacement of products, processes and technologies.

Although some problems are emerging--the Regulation Concerning Order and Delivery Terms, for instance, fails to have the intended effects, if, because of the above-mentioned special conditions of scientific-technological development during the cooperation process, there are changes in the type of material, i.e., in the 8-digit product and performance nomenclature (ELN), which is a distinct possibility--the changes in the more recent legal regulations must be viewed as having a positive effect.

Future work should focus on the development of effective forms of horizontal and vertical decisions-making coordination. This includes work on mistakes in decision-making, on appropriate authorizations and duties as well as on rights enhancing decision-making. These forms are not self-generating, but can only be effective if tied to time limits for decision-making and to

realistic sanctions. It should be examined, for instance, whether and for which types of violations offenders should be threatened with fines or economic sanctions.

Obviously, it is not possible to achieve high economic dynamism when both stability and flexibility act simultaneously and are equally effective at all levels.

Another focal point for research, I believe, must be work that indicates where, i.e., at what levels, for which products and under what conditions, stability and flexibility are necessary. In this connection, I think the intended objective of the Order and Delivery Term Ordinance is a practical experiment in the right direction. Hence, the process of collecting sound empirical data and of developing a theoretical concept cannot yet be considered finished; it is still ahead of us.

7821

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SED EXPECTS 3-FOLD INCREASE IN AUTOMATED PRODUCTION BY 1990

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 127, 31 Oct 86 pp 3-4

[Article by Wolfgang Lungershausen, general director Electronic Components VEB Combine: "Output Growth an Ongoing Concern of the Working People"]

[Text] Our combine is recording 2-digit growth rates in component output each year and thus provides a significant contribution to the further stable development of our national economy. We are specialized in the manufacture of passive electronic components such as resistors, condensers, filters, switches, pin-and-socket connectors and printed circuits. The collectives are competing daily to raise output and produce precisely the assortments required in the appliance industry. The 28,000 workers of the combine thereby meet important conditions for the development and comprehensive use of microelectronics in our country.

Workers, technicians, engineers and scientists are perfectly aware of the social effects made possible by microelectronics and computer equipment. The Eleventh SED Party Congress resolved to triple the percentage of products turned out by automated manufacture. This represents a challenge to our collectives, too. By the end of September they had fulfilled 81.3 percent of the annual plan of net production and 81.6 percent of labor productivity.

Focus on Key Technologies

We are turning our main attention to the increasing use of key technologies, these motors of socialist intensification. The manufacture of new products with new basic technologies such as plasmatron sputtering--a vacuum coating principle for applying thin surfaces in the manufacture of resistors--or electron beam vaporization requires intensive research. We maintain full cooperation with scientific and industrial facilities. At the present time 16 performance contracts link us with partners such as the "Manfred von Ardenne" Research Institute, the GDR Academy of Sciences, universities and combines.

World standard setting solutions for the use of plasmatron sputtering arose as the result of long-standing cooperation with the "Manfred von Ardenne" Research Institute and the Academy's Central Institute for Solid Body Physics and Materials Research. Since last April, solid metal film resistors have

been vacuum metallized by this method in the "Carl von Ossietzky" Electronic Component VEB Teltow, the parent factory of the combine. Use of this technology allowed a 5-fold and even 6-fold rise in labor productivity in preproduction. It is almost impossible to produce a comparison with earlier technology, because the current method of metallizing is so totally novel. On top of it the quality is excellent, and working conditions are much improved. Formerly heat and dust at the furnaces were unavoidable companions of the collectives. Now coating proceeds in a completely closed off and above dimensional "boiler," and the workers operate in an air conditioned room.

In the meantime the workers of the Electronics VEB Gera also introduced the principle as the basic technology for metallizing ceramic flat foil condensers. In addition Gera succeeded by means of scientific cooperation to vaporize paper and synthetic foil for condensers by electron jet and thereby achieved significant advances in productivity. As in the combine as a whole, it turned out that the concentrated and therefore enormously effective use of the scientific-technological potential, the fighting spirit of the collectives and the skilled transfer of the results to production are decisive for high growth rates of the main indices. This approach was the successful basis for the current 33 percent degree of renewal in the combine, coupled with some much abbreviated transfer delays.

Greatest Challenges to Our Own Work

Our republic managed in a very short time to produce intermediate frequency filters of top world standard. This component is about as large as a nickel. In modern television sets it makes for clear sound, high-definition images and vivid color. At its core is a microacoustic chip without equal internationally as regards performance and the degree of miniaturization. It emerged from close partnership with the Central Academy Institutes for Electron Physics and for Optics and Spectroscopy. We also benefited from scientific advances of researchers in other fields.

The payoff came when we were required to produce some specific source material here in our combine. This involved great difficulties, even some reverses. and called for new approaches. However, resolution, self-confidence and passion enabled us here also to move mountains. It was imperative to concentrate all forces in the combine. I may mention here the section for the construction of rationalization aids. This subjected the test processes to minute inspection. It took all our commitment to develop and construct a test robot that is now indispensable for the smooth flowing and high-quality production of intermediate frequency filters.

Such attitudes are by no means rare. Even more important is the fact that they serve to smooth the way to success. Our very own crystal breeding facility for microelectronic source materials is now in operation. In the meantime, the imperialist circles have placed such material on their embargo lists. Our approach has been shown correct and offers the guarantee for the continued pursuit of our dynamic performance development.

11698

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AUTOMATION KEY TO REDUCED INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS CONSUMPTION

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 127, 31 Oct 86 pp 4-5

[Article by Wolfgang Posselt, department manager in the Ministry for Heavy Machinery and Equipment Construction: "New Products with Greater Use Value and Lower Materials Consumption"]

[Text] The sector heavy machinery and equipment construction as well as the general machine, agricultural machine and vehicle construction and machine tool and processing machine construction is a major consumer of materials in our national economy. The combines in our sector annually use more than a million tons rolled steel and some 500,000 tons cast iron materials for the manufacture of their products.

Every materials conservation measure is therefore all the more significant--after all, each percent saved represents a respectable amount. In the case of the new and further development of products, the collectives in combines and enterprises endeavor in particular to achieve greater use values with lower materials consumption. In 1980-1985 we succeeded in realizing and exceeding the planned performances with declining raw materials and other materials use. In 1980, for example, enterprises turning out products worth M1 million required an average of 52 tons rolled steel. In 1985 only about 37 tons were needed, while commodity production as a whole rose by 25 percent in the same period. The annual reduction of specific rolled steel consumption amounted to 5 percent. Scientific and technological measures enabled us from 1980 to 1985 to save 380,000 tons rolled steel--90 percent of total savings.

Our colleagues in the combines and enterprises aim this year by scientific-technological solutions to save 75,000 tons rolled steel. The specific consumption of important industrial materials is to be lowered by 25 percent each by 1990. To cite an example: Each kilogram of rolled steel used is to serve the output of additional M7.50's worth of products. This calls on us to steadily develop and manufacture machines and plant distinguished by improved performance and use value parameters coupled with lower materials consumption.

Our actions will be guided by the good experiences gained by, among others, the development of harbor cranes, ships and passenger train carriages. A far better mass-performance ratio, for example, was achieved with regard to such new products as the EDK 300/2 railroad slewing crane, the "Equator" 201

multipurpose container freighter or the B30-4 screw conveyer. Furthermore, type 6 VD 18/15 diesel engines and TE 440 generators correspond to advanced international standards in the field of materials conservation.

Lighter structures and solutions for materials conservation technologies emerged in close cooperation with the user industries and scientific facilities. The combines recorded the first satisfactory results especially by the use of key technologies such as CAD/CAM equipment and microelectronics. The TAKRAF Heavy Machine Construction Combine VEB, for example, used CAD/CAM equipment, modern computing and dimensioning processes to develop the SRS 6 300 shovel excavator with a mass-performance ratio better by 15 percent compared with similar products. In connection with the introduction of other CAD/CAM solutions, the TAKRAF collectives intend to cut development and transfer delays as well as lower materials consumption by around 15 percent and technical preparation costs by at least 50 percent.

Microelectronics represent the most important "partner" in the achievement of large-scale materials savings. This was also demonstrated in the course of the complete renewal of the product assortment manufactured by the "Ernst Thaelmann" Heavy Machine Construction Combine VEB. The use of microelectronic components and controls for the MSZF 809 telephone cable core laying-up machine resulted in around 45 percent savings of rolled steel by comparison with earlier types. The in-house capacities for the development and manufacture of microelectronic subassemblies represent the basis for further advances.

Engineers and mechanics in the combines and enterprises of heavy machine and plant construction constantly strive for new ways to further improve the mass-performance ratio of products. Further processed rolled steel products, such as more resistant weldable structural steels or sections using less material, offer many opportunities. The use of St 38 mass structural steel is now in preparation for such major rolled steel consumers as rail vehicle and ship construction, the TAKRAF Heavy Machine Construction and power plant construction. The aim is to effectively utilize the characteristics in use of this type of steel in conjunction with the structural revision of the products. It will be imperative to make more use of the reserves available by close cooperation with the collectives of the metallurgical industry in order to affect the characteristics of industrial materials and make them even more suitable for use by heavy machine construction.

11698

CSO: 2300/103

STUDY SHOWS REFORM FAILED TO REINTRODUCE PROFIT MOTIVE

Budapest HETI VILAGGAZDASAG in Hungarian 18 Oct 86 pp 50-52

[Article by Gyorgyi Kocsis: "Lack of Interest in Profit"]

[Text] Janos Kornai, counselor at the Institute of Economics at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Agnes Matits, associate professor at the Karl Marx University of Economics have recently concluded a research project which investigated--by computer analysis of the balances of all Hungarian state companies--how budget redistribution impacts on the profitability of companies and thus upon their behavior. The conclusion drawn from this research confirms that a company's profitability does not depend on its performance and market results, but the bureaucracy's role in the redistribution of resources is all the more important.

It was a leading principle of the 1968 reform to create profitability incentives for companies functioning under socialist production conditions. So far however, the meaning of profitability incentives has hardly been clarified. What kind of profit are companies interested in that is can the profit motive be introduced at [our] companies.

Asking this question is justified by the well-known fact that the state plays a most influential role in shaping a company's financial situation. Thus the profit-earnings-expenditure equation becomes rather complicated. Exerting direct and indirect influences from both the earnings and the expenditure sides, moreover, following differing points of view on each, the state intervenes in profit formation or the so-called budgetary constraints of the company.

The expression "koltseghetesi korlat" is the translation of "budget constraint", an English term widely used in microeconomics--writes Janos Kornai in his book entitled "A Hiány" [The Shortage]. Under certain specific institutional circumstances (e.g., in the socialist economy) there are multiple budgetary constraints. Separately "labeled" categories may set limits to the amount of expenditure that can be used for wages, investments or imports. In the absence of a distinct label,

"budgetary constraint" means comparing the amount of expenditures with the amount of available money. In other words, the constraint expresses the principle of the "financial self-sufficiency" of a company, that is it has to cover its expenses from its income. If the budget constraint has an impact on production, it is indirect. It can prevent the company from purchasing physical power resources such as raw materials, machinery and the employment of its workers. Janos Kornai introduces the concept of soft budgetary constraint. According to this, a company's behavior is determined by the softness of its budget constraint, i.e., to what extent it is allowed to set its own prices, how uniform, normative and consistent its taxation is, how much free state benefits it receives and to what extent its credit depends on its liquidity.

According to Kornai's hypothesis, in the conventional socialist economy the companies' budget constraint is soft and has been hardened very little by reform measures since 1968. If it is so, continues the train of thought, then companies may be little interested in profitability. So the question to be answered is whether the budget constraints of Hungarian companies are really soft?

One possible way to find the answer is to verify this theoretical hypothesis using statistical data. This path was chosen by the researchers who, in a recently concluded project, set out to survey the consequences that soft budgetary constraints lead to within a company.

For their analysis they used a multitude of mathematical and statistical calculations on special indexing systems which were developed from the balance data of all the Hungarian state companies between 1975 and 1982. (See separate article.) The results of their research, which required an enormous amount of computer work, are summarized in 17 statements by the authors. The statements take the noticeable consequences of soft budgetary constraints on the internal functioning of the companies into consideration, thus concretely, the extent of profit redirection (by state intervention), the relationship between a company's profitability and survival, and the relationship between profitability and investments. Several statements deal with the factors that potentially influence profitability such as export, the size of companies, and the income level of individual employees.

Let us enumerate the findings of the research:

1. The extent to which profits are redistributed among Hungarian companies is huge. On the one hand, redistribution leads to large-scale profit displacement, on the other hand, an enormous amount of profit is manipulated using subsidies and deductions.
2. As a consequence of redistribution, the real profits and the original profits of companies becomes disconnected.
3. The original profitability level of a company determines the type of redistribution it will become subject to. Thus, a deficit will absolutely enhance a company's chances of receiving subsidies, while increasing profitability will result in a proportional increase of deductions.

4. Following redistribution, the profits [of various companies] are equalized at a low level.

5. There is no real connection between the profitability of a company and its investment activities.

8. Profitability is not an essential criterion in the distribution of investment resources, and these are not related to a company's profitability. On the contrary, poor profitability strengthens the chances of acquiring investment resources from outside the company.

9. Profit-sharing does not nurture the development of a profit incentive in individual employees. The ratio of profit-sharing to the sum of all wages is extremely small, and its value is independent of a company's profitability.

10. No positive relationship exists between profitability and wages. Conversely; companies with a higher average wage level tend to have low profitability.

11. The individual effects of profit redistribution fluctuate considerably over time, especially the value of benefits. This is true especially for mining, food industry, construction and service sector companies and for small companies in all branches.

12. At the beginning of the 1980's, redistribution was decreased to an extent smaller than in previous years. This reduction, however, was not general. At the same time, the leveling off that follows redistribution became somewhat lopsided, that is big profits continue to be taken away, but losses do not "disappear" unconditionally any more.

13. Decrease in redistribution between 1980 and 1982 was not accompanied by a strengthening of the relationship between original and real profitability. The importance of redistribution in shaping real profitability did not diminish.

14. The size and profitability of a company cannot be considered unrelated, but there are several tendencies. Apart from some important exceptions, a negative correlation is typical.

15. The share of large companies in redistribution does not generally differ from that of other companies. The large ones are not favored in every respect but they enjoy noticeable advantages in obtaining exemptions, investment allocation and in having to put up with fewer deductions.

16. The branch affiliation of companies is one of the criteria determining redistribution preference. Considering their total effects, however, no significant differences of redistribution can be traced among branches.

17. Exporting does not guarantee an unequivocally advantageous position for a company in the redistribution process. The budget largely equalizes differences in profitability between exporting and non-exporting companies, that is, if exporting is financially rewarding, this reward disappears through redistribution, while if exporting is disadvantageous, this disadvantage is compensated for by redistribution.

The researchers place great emphasis on the fact that the importance of their work does not lie primarily in the novelty of their findings, but in that their statements are backed up by amply documented and conclusive statistical data.

Finally, we quote the most important conclusions of the research as stated by the authors.

- * The profit of state companies (more exactly, the financial category that, after all, is classified as profit) depends only indirectly and to a small extent on the companies' own operation and on the market situation. It depends, however, to a large extent on budget redistribution and the effective prices in the state sector. (And the latter are known to be scarcely influenced by the market and by supply-and-demand.) Eventually, "profit" is more the result of bureaucratic influences than of market forces.

- * In a market economy, the profit and development of companies are strongly related. This correlation is non-existent in Hungary. Neither does a more profitable company enjoy more favorable opportunities for investment, nor does investment create more favorable conditions for increasing profitability.

- * The profit incentive for company employees is totally illusory.

- * The most characteristic tendencies of redistribution are the compensation for losses and the elimination of big profits, which undermines profit incentives. The tendency to make losses "disappear" weakened after 1980.

- * State redistribution of profits is so complicated that it is unfathomable. Interferences which are designed to achieve redistribution weaken each other's effects.

- * On the basis of the above, it can be concluded that the intentions formulated at the time the 1968 reform was worked out, which wanted to give a special role to profit as a fundamental market force, have not been implemented to date.

Probabilities for change in the profitability of state companies in 1982

If according to its original profitability the company has	Then according to profitability after redistribution			
	a chance of remaining	low	normal	high
		chance to become profitable		
percent				
Deficit	11.2	76.9	6.3	5.6
Low profitability	2.6	92.7	4.4	0.3
Normal profitability	0.4	83.7	12.6	3.3
High profitability	0.2	46.1	42.8	10.9

Proportion of companies belonging to different profitability categories (all the state companies, 1982)

Profitability category	Proportion of companies in a given category	
	before	after
	budget redistribution of profits	
	percent	
Deficit	14	1
Low profitability	22	76
Normal profitability	40	17
High profitability	24	5

Source: Janos Kornai--Agnes Matits: Taxes and Subsidies--Redistribution of Profits of State Companies (concluding study of research)

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CSO: 2500/142

FINANCE MINISTER ON PARIS CLUB TALKS, DEBT SITUATION

Warsaw RYNKI ZAGRANICZNE in Polish No 136, 14 Nov 86 p 8

[Press conference with Bazyli Samojlik, minister of finance]

[Text] Last week a press conference was held during which the minister of finance, Bazyli Samojlik, and the undersecretary of state in the ministry of finance, Andrzej Dorosz, replied to questions from foreign correspondents and representatives of the domestic press. Because matters pertaining to our indebtedness and its payment were discussed, we are publishing a transcript of questions and answers on these issues, which are of such vital interest to our readers.

[Question] Guy Dinsmore (Reuters): Can you confirm reports which appeared in the press that last week Poland talked in the Paris Club on the subject of postponing payments due this year?

[Answer] Bazyli Samojlik: Yes, there was a meeting of the Polish delegation with the Paris Club last week. It pertained to the question of a contractual settlement of certain installments due in 1986. Everything has not been settled. The end of the year is drawing near and some agreements which have been okayed have not yet been signed. Problems relating to contractual settlement of obligations due in 1986 were the object of discussion in talks last week in the Paris Club.

[Question] Gemma Aizpitarte (EFE): What were the concrete results of the visit of the second economic mission of the World Bank in Poland and approximately when will Poland be accepted as a member?

[Answer] A large mission from the World Bank has been in Poland since 20 October. This is the second World Bank mission. The previous one was here in May of this year, if I remember correctly. In July, this year, there was also a mission from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) dedicated to consultations on para 4 of the statute of IMF, which each year conducts a fund with its member-countries. In general, the mission concerned itself with an evaluation of the economic and financial system now in effect in the Polish economy and the prospects of its being changed. At the time the fund mission completed its work in July, we already had, in connection with the end of the 10th PZPR Congress, an outline of the second stage of economic reform. This

second stage envisages qualitatively new undertakings relative to the policy of subsidies, the growth rate of budgetary expenditures in relation to national income, price policy and currency exchange rates, further narrowing of the gap between domestic and world prices, better mutual adaptation of demand by enterprises and the people to supplies of goods and services.

A second World Bank mission is now here examining the possibilities of cooperating with Poland in various branches of the economy. In particular, the possibility of financing programs relating to savings of raw materials, other materials and energy, growth of agri-food processing, and generally programs which would ensure the pro-export development of the economy. This mission will probably complete its work early in November and will prepare a report for the World Bank, which will be the basis on which the Bank's management will be able to assess the conditions, scope and scale of World Bank cooperation with the Polish economy. Of course, Poland is already a member of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund--as of June of this year.

[Question] Renata Marsch (DPA): Returning to the Paris Club, what is Poland's indebtedness to the Paris Club and private banks this year? And how much of this will Poland be able to pay?

[Answer] These are very specific questions. It is hard to unequivocally state the amounts which are due in 1986 because our talks with the Paris Club were on various matters relating to both the principle, interest, 1981 agreement, 1985 agreement, 1982-1984 agreement, and the original payments due in 1986. Practically speaking, it is therefore difficult to specify such a sum. The sum of payments due will be the result of talks concluded in light of our ability stemming from the balance of payments.

We already settled a large part of our debt to the Paris Club in 1986. But the amounts remaining to be paid are larger than those already paid. It is possible that there will be further servicing of the debt to the Paris Club this year, but this is the subject of concrete talks. On the other hand, as far as the commercial banks are concerned, as a result of the agreement okayed in June and signed early in September, all of Poland's debts to the commercial banks are contractually settled and are fully serviced. There are no back payments due the commercial banks. This is the result of the history of the relations of our government with commercial banks. In recent years, all payments in dispute were the subject of contractual agreements. Often these talks took a great deal of time and there were five or six meetings. Ultimately, however, agreement was reached. This does not mean, of course, that the agreements concluded with the commercial banks were satisfactory to us, either as to the conditions on which they were signed or as to how the declarations of the banks, accompanying these agreements, will be later implemented.

As to the indebtedness to the Paris Club, there is still the problem of establishing specific amounts of payments this year as well as conditions and dates.

[Question] Charles Gans (AP): How large a loan does Poland expect to receive in 1986 from both IMF and the Western countries? What relationship will this have to Poland's real loan requirements?

[Answer] Thus far we have not begun talks with IMF on the subject of credits, and particularly for 1986. For our part, this is a very preliminary stage of our cooperation with IMF. In our programs and plans we have not envisaged any total of credits which IMF will grant Poland in 1986. We have just begun a preliminary discussion with IMF on the subject of the conditions which must be fulfilled--as to various institutional measures, foreign-trade turnovers, and balancing of current turnovers--so that we can talk at all with IMF on the matter of financial support for the program which we intend to implement.

We have held talks with the Paris Club and with commercial banks on questions of credit. We have certain stable agreements with the commercial banks in the form of revolving credits and not much beyond that. However, as to the Paris Club, at the time we signed an agreement pertaining to rescheduling of payments falling due in 1982-1984, we defined our credit requirements. These requirements have not been favorably looked upon by most members of the Paris Club.

The World Bank, considering that one mission has already done its work and the second is now in Poland, in its preliminary report for future years will probably reserve some amount of credit for Poland. As far as I know, this would even have been possible in the 1986 fiscal year, which begins in the middle of 1987. Perhaps there will be some earlier opportunities for Poland to participate in programs financed by the World Bank.

[Question] Kay Withers (BALTIMORE SUN): It seems that you said that Poland specified its credit needs as regards the Paris Club. Can you tell us what this amount was?

[Answer] The history of our talks with the Paris Club and the commercial banks is somewhat similar. Practically speaking, we were not able to combine the talks on scheduling of payments and size of payments with talks with our creditors, who are receiving these payments. Despite many rounds of negotiations we always came up against the same unyielding position on the part of our creditors. We must separate these matters. First let us establish, and we will agree in writing, as to how much and when we will pay. Later we will talk on the subject of credits. That is how things stand now with the commercial banks and with the Paris Club. Usually after many rounds of negotiations, as successive payment-due dates pass and we come to the problem of interest on interest, when there is no other way out, we say, all right, let us separate the signing of talks on due-dates and amounts-due from the matter of credits. When we signed an agreement with the Paris Club in 1985 concerning the years 1982-1984, we determined--in connection with the renewed servicing of the debt guaranteed by the governments--our credit requirements to be approximately \$1 billion. After signing a general agreement the conditions for signing bilateral agreements were established, then the conditions for paying the debts arising out of the 1981 agreements, etc.

Despite the fact that we began to partially service the debt according to the signed agreements, no credits appeared. However, since 1982 we have been servicing the debt rather impressively. Last year Poland spent approximately \$2 billion to service the debt to the Paris Club and the commercial banks and to make payments to other creditors not included in the rescheduling agreement but due nevertheless. In 1985 how much did we expend to service the debt, in relation to export to the second payments area [capitalist countries]? Almost 30 percent. Despite that, we received almost no support from our creditors. We constantly return to these same talks about the need for cooperation between debtor and creditor, the need for deviation from the unrealistic requirement that current turnovers be balanced without such cooperation.

Now, as we work on the 5-year plan, please take note of the situation we were in. In forecasting export production to the second payments area and possible debt-servicing, what could we assume regarding credits from the West? In 1985 we talked about \$1 billion. Today no one in Poland talks about such sums. In working on the plan, allocating money for import production and its growth and growth of export, we assume those sums which arise from the experience of recent years. And it is hard to criticize us for the fact that export is growing like this, and not like this, and the the balance of payments is not this much, but this much.

[Question] Dominique Garraud (AFP): You mentioned that in 1985 Poland allocated \$2 billion to service the debt. How much was allocated this year for this servicing?

[Answer] This year we allocated only slightly less than last year. It is hard to say exactly. The year has not ended yet. We do not know what the figures will be for November and December, and those are critical months for the payments situation and for export and import. Many things can change before the end of the year, but from the standpoint of the amount of debt-servicing this will not be a sum much lower than last year. This relatively small drop in the size of servicing is due to the fact that we will not be able to fully implement planned export revenues. Nor will we be able to maintain the planned level of import, which in connection with the large debt-servicing, with no credits coming in, is lower.

[Question] Dominique Garraud (AFP): What is the anticipated cost of servicing Poland's debt in 1986, i.e., the amount which under normal conditions Poland would pay?

[Answer] I don't know whether I clearly understand the question on cost of servicing under normal conditions. Cost of servicing a given debt is a function of the interest rate, the market interest rate.

Cost of servicing may be easily calculated at the current interest rate, knowing our obligation this year out of the total amount of the debt, which we estimate at the current exchange rates will be approximately \$33.4 billion at the end of the year.

[Question] Bernard Magueritte (LE FIGARO): In the 1990's Poland will have to pay about \$3 billion a year. Meanwhile, the balance of exchange with Western

countries will stabilize at a level slightly above \$1 billion. In view of this, what will happen then? Where will this money come from, since you are not really counting on new and significantly large credits? Will there simply be another rescheduling? The debt will be constantly growing and nothing will be achieved. Instead of trying to cope with these problems wouldn't it be better to try to extract the money out of the economy? Simply negotiate a moratorium for 10 years, catch your breath, and then start all over again?

[Answer] Poland has not worked out any stable, long-term solutions as regards its debt. Each year we have the same difficult problem of negotiating with individual groups of creditors. The capabilities of our economy show that with our creditor's present approach to our debt, in the next few years--if we have to rely only on our own potential and strength--we will be able to service the debt only partially. But if we and our creditors do not find a long-term solution based on rules accepted by our creditors and accepted with consideration to our internal conditions, then each year we will have to return to talks with the individual groups of creditors and postpone part of the debt to the future.

It is in our interest to work out a stable concept which can be accepted as a definite date or as a permanent element which can be built into our development programs. If our creditors understand that we are not concealing anything in our balance statement or about our capabilities, if our creditors understand the need for cooperation--not necessarily through credits alone--with a debtor in their own interest and in the interest of the debtor, than I believe that such a concept, satisfactory to both sides, can be worked out.

We cannot service the debt anymore than we now are. Our trade balance is one source for partially covering the debt servicing. We allocate funds for this purpose not only from the trade balance, but from the balance of payments. Up to the year 1990 these are sums which greatly exceed \$1 billion. At least, that is what the situation looks like at this time from the standpoint of the accepted structure of the national economic plan to the year 1990. There is also a new element in the entire situation. Not even an element, but a new circumstance: Poland's membership in the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Perhaps with the collaboration of these organizations and creditors we can arrive at an all-encompassing and stable solution, one which will enable us to increase our debt-servicing, but on the basis of a growth in production and a growth in export. And the Polish economy has this capability.

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CSO: 2600/205

TRADE LISTS WITH GDR FOR 1985 PUBLISHED

Belgrade MEDJUNARODNI UGOVORI in Serbo-Croatian No 8, 25 Jul 86 pp 27-29

[Protocol on trade in goods and services in 1985 between the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Government of the German Democratic Republic signed in Berlin, 23 November 1984]

[Excerpt] Goods delivered as part of long-term industrial cooperation and production specialization between the two countries have been denoted in the lists by "S."

List "A/1985." Exports From the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the German Democratic Republic

No	Designation of Comodity or Service	Units of Measure- ment	Quantity	Value (in 000 dollars)
1	Fresh fruit, vegetables, pulp, and products manufactured from fruit and vegetables			5,000
2	Miscellaneous seed, plants, and nursery stock			3,200
3	Wine*			19,000
4	Tobacco	Tons	1,250	
5	Feathers			P.M.
6	Chemical raw materials and products**			9,000
7	Pharmaceutical raw materials and products, including zinc bacitracin			4,250
8	Exchange of PVC "S"			5,700
9	Titanium dioxide	Tons	12,500	
10	Clay for whitening	Tons	3,000	
11	Enamel frit			750
12	Feldspar	Tons	3,000	
13	Tires and rubber products			2,000
14	Exchange of rolled products of ferrous metallurgy "S"			6,000
15	Exchange of steel pipe "S"			8,000
16	Exchange of white sheet "S"			P.M.

List "A/1985" (continued)

No	Designation of Commodity or Service	Units of Measure- ment	Quantity	Value (in 000 dollars)
17	Rolled products from aluminum, copper, and zinc			900
18	Aluminum in the bar	Tons	27,000	
19	Semifinished aluminum products	Tons	3,000	
20	Zinc (unit)	Tons	7,392	
21	Electrolytic copper	Tons	1,470	
22	Semifinished copper products	Tons	630	
23	Bauxite	Tons	2,700	
24	Light sewer pipe and fittings			650
25	Castings from ferrous metallurgy			14,000
26	Aluminum, copper, and zinc castings			10,500
27	Pneumatic and hydraulic devices "S"			3,800
28	Refrigerating and ventilating equipment, including "S"			2,700
29	Industrial fittings "S"			600
30	Plumbing fittings, including marine fittings			7,000
31	Railroad car couplings			1,700
32	Equipment and devices for foundries			600
33	Power engineering equipment, including vibrating and moving screens and generators			7,600
34	Patterns and molds for foundries			2,500
35	Pumps			100
36	Railroad car parts			2,400
37	Reducers for industry			300
38	Metallurgical equipment and assemblies			1,300
39	Assemblies for devices used in open-cut mines			3,000
40	Movable mine supports			400
41	Ship repairs			3,000
42	Equipment, installations, and spare parts for the chemical industry			2,000
43	Machines for the textile, leather, and shoe industries and spare parts			500
44	Cooperation in the manufacture of sewing machines "S"			2,300
45	Machines for processing plastics and rubber, including accessories "S"			1,500
46	Machine tools			12,000
47	Cooperation in making milling machines "S"			2,500
48	Cooperation in making machine tools which operate by removing shavings "S"			850
49	Cooperation in making machine tools which operate by deformation			350

List "A/1985" (continued)

No	Designation of Commodity or Service	Units of Measure- ment	Quantity	Value (in 000 dollars)
50	Toolholders			3,000
51	Shaping tools			3,200
52	Miscellaneous tools			2,400
53	Other tools (hand and power tools and clamping devices)			3,000
54	Antifriction bearings, standard parts, and other metal goods			4,000
55	Hermetic compressors			3,700
56	Automobiles	Units	1,000	
57	Spare parts for automobiles			1,000
58	Cooperation in the motor vehicle industry "S"			5,600
59	Parts and assemblies for motor vehicles			3,000
60	Agricultural machines			2,000
61	Woodworking machines			1,000
62	Machines for the food processing industry			1,200
63	Packing machines and spare parts			2,000
64	Equipment for the baking industry and spare parts			1,000
65	Irrigation equipment			500
66	Diesel injector pumps			500
67	Bicycles and parts			1,000
68	Drive chains "S"			7,400
69	Medical equipment and medical supplies			2,300
70	Low-voltage equipment "S"			4,100
71	Active electronic elements, including radio tubes			3,000
72	Passive electronic elements			3,500
73	Instruments for measuring time and parts "S"			500
74	Electronic elements "S" for analytical mea- suring devices			1,000
75	Parts for optical equipment, glass for eye- glasses, including "S"			1,700
76	TV repeaters			700
77	Large transformers			1,000
78	Switches			2,500
79	Other electrical products			1,500
80	Supplies for electrical installations "S"			2,900
81	Components for electrical and electronic consumer appliances			400
82	Electro-insulating paper			600
83	Wire and cable			500
84	Pressed porcelain			750
85	Autolamps "S"			600

List "A/1985" (continued)

No	Designation of Commodity or Service	Units of Measure- ment	Quantity	Value (in 000 dollars)
86	Automatic telephone switchboards			600
87	Lead storage batteries			1,000
88	Nickel-cadmium storage batteries			1,500
89	Industrial cooperation of ATM "S"			750
90	Typewriters, electronic typewriters, com- plete and disassembled			900
91	Components to be installed in medium-level mechanization "S"			4,000
92	Accessories for computers			150
93	Mineral wool, glass wool, and "Voal"			200
94	Silicate firebrick			200
95	Glass and ceramic products, including labo- ratory glassware			1,700
96	Hemp yarn			900
97	Textile products			25,000
98	Leather footwear	Pairs	350,000	
99	Leather athletic shoes	Pairs	100,000	
100	Cooperation within light industry "S"-- including:			
	In the textile industry			25,500
	In the footwear industry "S"	Pairs	400,000	
	In the paper and pulp industry			3,000
101	Lumber from softwood species, beech, furni- ture and furniture parts			1,800
102	Veneer	m ²	400,000	
103	Rayon textile fiber	Tons	8,000	
104	Consumer goods			2,000
105	Exchange of consumer goods, including coop- erative exchange			3,500
106	Handicrafts			300
107	Toys and sporting goods			150
108	Books, magazines, and films			500
109	Construction and installation services			6,000
110	Refitting of ships			8,000
111	Licenses and scientific-technical services			450
112	Services			52,000
113	Steel pellets			1,000
114	Construction machines			2,000
115	Miscellaneous (including finishing work)			6,000

* The possibility left open for an increase.

** According to the specification of the commercial trading partners.

List "B/1985." Exports From the German Democratic Republic to the Socialist
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

No	Designation of Commodity or Service	Units of Measure- ment	Quantity	Value (in 000 dollars)
1	Seed, transplants, and nursery stock			1,800
2	Potassium salts 60%	Tons	268,000	
3	Potassium sulfate 50%	Tons	4,000	
4	Fluoride (fluorspar)			300
5	Electrographite and other graphite products			100
6	Acrylonitrile monomer	Tons	4,000	
7	Organic and inorganic chemicals*			21,000
8	Other chemical products*			10,000
9	Pharmaceutical raw materials and products			3,600
10	Exchange of vinyl chloride monomer "S"			5,700
11	Organic pigments, including auxiliary sup- plies for the textile and leather indus- tries			4,000
12	Plastics			1,900
13	Synthetic rubber	Tons	10,500	
14	Miscellaneous film products			3,200
15	X-ray films "S"	m ²	500,000	
16	Tires and rubber products			3,300
17	Kaolin/sand for glassmaking			1,500
18	Optical and laboratory glass and other glass products			2,100
19	Construction glass and special ceramic prod- ucts for construction			1,500
20	Exchange of rolled products of ferrous met- allurgy "S"			6,000
21	Exchange of steel pipe "S"			8,000
22	Exchange of cold-rolled sheet "S"			P.M.
23	Rolled products of ferrous metallurgy, including: High-grade steel	Tons	600	5,000
24	Hydraulic equipment "S"			4,000
25	Refrigerating equipment "S"			1,500
26	Industrial fittings "S"			600
27	Pumps			300
28	Industrial reducers			250
29	Equipment for open-pit mines			20,000
30	Cement plants, spare parts, and power plant			5,000
31	Equipment for thermal electric power plants			2,000
32	Machines for working wire			800
33	Crankshafts			500
34	Equipment for foundries			4,400
35	Castings (plates for kitchen ranges)			600
36	Metallurgical equipment			1,000
37	Hoisting equipment and hydraulic units			450

List "B/1985" (continued)

<u>No</u>	<u>Designation of Commodity or Service</u>	<u>Units of Measure- ment</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value (in 000 dollars)</u>
38	Accessories for rail vehicles			1,000
39	Products of heavy machinebuilding, including diesel engines			1,000
40	Equipment, installations, machines, and spare parts for the chemical industry			3,000
41	Equipment and machines for the textile, leather, and footwear industries			20,000
42	Equipment for communal laundries			500
43	Machines for working plastic and rubber, including "S"			5,000
44	Printing presses			10,000
45	Equipment for the food processing industry, including refrigerators and bottling equipment			8,000
46	Equipment and installations for livestock farms			2,100
47	Packaging machines and spare parts			2,000
48	Agricultural machines and spare parts**			2,000
49	Drive chain "S"			750
50	Hermetic compressors			900
51	Equipment produced by general machinebuilding, including equipment for the ceramic industry			1,500
52	Machine tools			18,000
53	Industrial cooperation in manufacturing milling machines "S"			2,500
54	Industrial cooperation in manufacturing machine tools which operate by removing shavings "S"			850
55	Industrial cooperation in manufacturing machine tools which operate by deformation "S"			350
56	Tools (power, manual, and cutting)			4,000
57	Industrial cooperation in manufacturing sewing machines "S"			2,300
58	Products of the metal manufacturing industry			3,000
59	Devices for testing materials			750
60	Antifriction bearings			2,400
61	Medical and laboratory equipment			1,700
62	Miscellaneous metal goods, including hunting equipment			1,000
63	Automotive electrical equipment			1,200
64	Wiring supplies "S"			2,900
65	Electrical insulation			900

List "B/1985" (continued)

No	Designation of Commodity or Service	Units of Measure- ment	Quantity	Value (in 000 dollars)
66	Low-voltage equipment, including "S"			4,100
67	Autolamps, including "S"			600
68	Industrial cooperation of ATM "S"			750
69	Active electronic elements			1,700
70	Passive electronic elements			800
71	Instruments for measuring time and parts "S"			1,850
72	Precision mechanics and optics and "S"			1,800
73	Optical and mechanical products			150
74	Pure metal--single-crystal silicon			500
75	Products of the scientific equipment indus- try			6,200
76	Analytical measuring devices "S"			500
77	Medium-sized mechanical printing machines and computer peripherals			5,150
78	Assemblies to be installed in medium-sized printing equipment and "S"			4,000
79	Electronic measuring devices			350
80	Photographic and cinematographic equipment			450
81	Teleprinters and accessories for teleprint- ers			100
82	Electrical apparatus and devices used in medicine			750
83	Wire and cable			2,200
84	Equipment for laboratories and testing de- vices			500
85	Buchholz relays			150
86	Measuring and testing apparatus			200
87	LH devices			150
88	Medium-frequency and heating devices			200
89	Light sources and lamps			1,500
90	Automatic equipment and spare parts			300
91	Industrial electric products, spare parts, and electric motors			3,000
92	Typewriters, including electronic typewrit- ers			2,400
93	"Wartburg," "Pickup," and "Trabant" vehi- cles	Units	5,000	
94	Spare parts for automobiles			1,000
95	Parts and assemblies for vehicles			1,100
96	Motorbikes	Units	400	
97	Spare parts for motorbikes			100
98	Cooperation in the automotive industry "S"			5,600
99	Accessories and spare parts for ships			1,000

List "B/1985" (continued)

<u>No</u>	<u>Designation of Commodity or Service</u>	<u>Units of Measure- ment</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value (in 000 dollars)</u>
100	Other machines, installations, equipment, and spare parts, including metal fabrica- tions			5,000
101	Aluminum cookware			500
102	Miscellaneous appliances and cardboard			8,000
103	Electronic and electrical consumer goods			14,000
104	Consumer goods			13,000
105	Exchange of consumer goods, including coop- erative exchange			3,500
106	Textile products			12,000
107	Handicrafts			300
108	Conifer lumber and logs			P.M.
109	Cooperation in light industry "S," including:			
	In the textile industry			16,000
	In the footwear industry			2,700
	In the pulp and paper industry			3,000
110	Books, magazines, and films			500
111	Goods based on the general contract for aluminum***			48,150
112	Goods based on the general contract for zinc, including:			3,200
	Chemical products			1,800
	Payments on equipment (open-pit mines)			1,400
113	Goods based on the general contract for copper, including:			1,710
	Metallurgical products			940
	Payments on equipment (open-pit mines)			770
114	Goods based on the general contract for textile rayon****			3,300
115	Electric power			P.M.
116	Licenses and scientific-technical services			500
117	Services			24,000
118	Construction machines			4,000
119	Heifers			350
120	Miscellaneous			3,000

* According to the specification of the commercial trading partners.

** The possibility left open for an increase.

*** According to Appendix 1.

**** According to agreement between the commercial trading partners.

Appendix 1. List of Goods Which the German Democratic Republic Will Deliver Under Item 111 in the List "B/1985" of the Protocol on Trading Goods and Services Between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic for the Year 1985

General Contract on Aluminum

<u>No</u>	<u>Designation of Commodity</u>	<u>Value (in 000 dollars)</u>
A	Basic Goods	26,500
	1. Anodes/cathodes	15,200
	2. Products of ferrous metallurgy	9,100
	3. Chemical products	2,200
B	Supplemental Goods	21,650
	1. Chemical products	3,000
	2. Adhesives	300
	3. Electric power	4,500
	4. Truck tires	400
	5. Payments for "Jugolinija"	4,200
	6. Advance for ships of "Slobodna plovidba" of Sibenik	350
	7. Marine equipment	500
	8. Packaging machines	850
	9. Printing presses	900
	10. Spare parts for automobiles	500
	11. Porcelainware for the household and hotels	1,500
	12. Artificial leather	1,000
	13. Outdoor auditoriums [?]	100
	14. Tarpaulins	1,000
	15. Miscellaneous papers	500
	16. Regulating installation for aluminum electrolysis for TLM and/or other products, excepting raw materials, chemical products, and other production supplies	2,050

7045

CSO: 2800/89

FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENT IN ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 22-24 Nov 86 p 11

[Article by Rade Grujic: "For a Fistful of Dollars"]

[Text] Foreigners most frequently invest little and only in areas where they can most easily and quickly get the most profit. The absence of a selective policy and joint strategy for the technological development of the country only helps them in these endeavors.

The example of Smederevo FAGRAM is another good illustration of what we are capable of wrecking when we organize ourselves well for such a purpose. For a few years the joint investment of FAGRAM and the Swedish firm ATLAS COPCO in the production of compressors was a guidepost of how one should deal with such "higher forms of economic cooperation between domestic organizations of associated labor and foreign entities." Then things began to go wrong. Some time ago they ended as a comedy that still could change into a tragicomedy!

It would be difficult to straighten out what people in and around FAGRAM have been working on for years. When the Swedish firm became fed up with participating in our quasi-self-managing hair-splitting, it posed an ultimatum: either the compressor factory would be separated from the FAGRAM complex and become an independent work organization, or ATLAS COPCO would withdraw from the joint venture, with all the consequences that could be guessed.

An agreement in principle was reached on this in June 1986, and matters became even more tangled up.

A few weeks ago there was news from Smederevo that an agreement on money had been reached and that there were no more misunderstandings. Still, there were troubles. While separation proceedings were under way in full force, the remainder of FAGRAM decided to enter into a long-term business deal with the Japanese firm MYCOM. Everything would have been fine if the Japanese and Swedish firms were not direct competitors on the world market. Since it is a small world, it is possible that two multinational companies in Smederevo could be separated only by a factory partition.

No Investments in Priorities

When the author of this article talked several years ago to several directors whose organizations were either about to conclude agreements with foreign partners or else already had such agreements, he encountered great optimism on the part of his interlocutors. According to them, changes in the law on investments by foreign entities made it possible to move things, and the remainder depended for the most part on the organizations themselves. Today another survey of these same organizations gives a completely different picture. The optimism burst like a soap bubble.

This is also confirmed by data on concluded agreements dealing with investments by foreign entities in Yugoslav organizations. During 1968-1985, 278 agreements were concluded. Broken down by region, most of them were with EEC countries (153), EFTA countries (55), and the United States (44). Total investments by foreign partners, however, reached a very modest 25.3 billion dinars, or 21.4 percent of the total funds invested into the project in question. To make it more clear, it is a matter of around 62.5 million dollars, measured by the current dollar exchange rate. It should be noted that some of the concluded agreements were never implemented.

This means that foreigners are investing little and are doing it carefully. They are directing their funds most frequently into existing manufacturing facilities, their renovation and modernization, where one can realize high profits with relatively low investments and without great risks. They are not doing this by chance. Manufacturing facilities built in Yugoslavia are for the most part based on imported equipment and technology and use imported semimanufactures.

Priority sectors, such as energy, raw materials, and agriculture, have the least number of concluded agreements. Our strategic orientation and the foreigners' interests cannot come together. This is a small wonder since these are sectors that Yugoslavia itself has neglected with its economic policy measures.

In the absence of a selective policy in this area and a strategy for socially channeling foreign capital and technology, foreigners are most frequently left to put their capital where they please. There is no joint strategy for the technological development of Yugoslavia. Consequently there are no opportunities for us to decide on the channels and areas for directing foreign capital, which is something that everybody else does. Croatia and Slovenia alone have done something in this regard by not waiting for a document at the national level. Instead, 5 years ago they adopted their own social agreements on channeling and encouraging higher forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries and on the ways in which foreign capital and technology would be directed into development programs dealing with activities important for the development of the republics.

Experience that Did Not Teach

At the other end of the seesaw is Serbia proper, which has the largest number of concluded agreements on investments by foreign partners. Currently there are 48 such agreements in force, of which 28 cover joint production. There are 5 agreements that are about to be dissolved. In the case of nine there have not been any investments yet. In the case of six investments are under way or else production is in the preparatory phase.

Agreements that cover joint production in progress deal primarily with investments intended to provide a substitute for imports, which means that these programs' production goes to the domestic market. According to data from the Republic Committee for Energy and Industry, exports of products from such joint programs reached 38.57 billion dinars in 1984, while imports for them amounted to 47.7 billion dinars during the same period.

There has been enough time to draw certain lessons from current practice, but these lessons have not yet been learned. Instability of legal and other regulations, something that the foreigners have frequently cited as a difficulty in reaching these agreements, is still there, even though for a while it seemed that the changes and supplements to the Law on Investments of late 1984 would have a long-term effect. New changes and supplements, however, were made as early as mid-1986.

Amateurs and Professionals

Professional conduct of negotiations with potential foreign partners, selection of the right partner, and conclusion of correct agreements are things we are not even close to. At the negotiating table now one most frequently finds negotiating teams from multinational companies. These teams are composed of specialized experts from various fields pertaining to the project in question. Facing them are Yugoslav organizations which, for the most part, neither have nor are able to engage suitable experts. The initiative by the Institute for Foreign Trade is praiseworthy in this regard. At the end of last year it proposed the formation of a Center for Joint Investments by interested organizations and business banks, with the support of republic authorities. This remained just an idea and was not developed further.

The consequences of such inertia are already clear, especially when controversial situations and arbitration arise which frequently go against the Yugoslav partner. This has been experienced by JASEN from Kraljevo, MORAVA from Svetozarevo, KOFENIKS from Kosjeric, and IKL from Belgrade. There is no point in going on.

9110/12851

CSO: 2800/76

GREATER CARE, DISCIPLINE URGED FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENT

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 6 1986 (signed to press 9 Sep 86)
pp 281-282

[Article by Col Gen J. Goldbach, Deputy Minister and Chief, Technology and Weaponry: "Focal Point: Intensification; Requirements and Factors for Comprehensive Intensification of Military-Technical and Military-Economic Processes"]

[Text] During these weeks--with the end of the 1985/86 training year--a thorough evaluation will be made at all command levels and in all military and labor collectives of the results achieved during the training year. If it was successful overall in raising the battle strength and combat readiness of the National People's Army (NVA) and the GDR Border Troops, then a large share belongs to the army members and civilian employees who are working in the area of special-technical maintenance. The requirement for materiel-technical resources was similarly assured according to plan in 1986, in cooperation with the responsible state and economic institutions.

If one analyzes the reasons for these successes, it becomes convincingly clear: They lie in the purposeful, resolute, and rapid application of the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress to military-technical activity. Primarily in this case, requirements and basic conditions for comprehensive intensification are delineated. As is known, the analysis of the party congress revealed that, in the time period of the last 5-year plan--in the years 1981-85--the turn in the GDR toward comprehensive intensification was completed. Comrade Erich Honecker thus emphasized: "All sides of social life, productivity, and production circumstances, science, education and culture, the social relationships of people, and military defense were further improved.

With our economic strategy, we succeeded in making intensification of production into a decisive foundation for increasing performance and in permanently assuring necessary economic growth." (Report of the SED Central Committee to the 11th SED Party Congress, Berlin 1986, p 21)

The party congress proved that the content of the new stage for realization of our economic strategy consists of "directing all measures for mastery of the scientific-technical revolution in order to assure economic growth

for the long term through comprehensive intensification, as well as to organize most effectively the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction in all its phases." (Directive of the 11th SED Party Congress on the 5-Year Plan for the Development of the GDR National Economy in the Years 1986-1990, Berlin 1986, p 16)

This basic assignment of duties determines in a double sense both the goal and the content of military activity: On the one hand, the armed forces' share in realization of the general line of maintaining peace consists of assisting within the framework of the Warsaw Pact in forcing imperialism to relinquish war against socialism and, by obtaining peace, to assure the most important operating condition for all economic development. On the other hand, it is necessary in the military area as well as to use comprehensive intensification as the main way to increase effectiveness. Comprehensive intensification in military affairs thus represents the entirety of all measures for increasing battle strength and combat readiness. Its nucleus exists in the qualitatively new bond between science and military thought, between scientific-technical progress and combat readiness. Only thus is it possible to fulfill, usually within shorter time periods, the increasing demands for battle strength, with the same amount or sometimes even smaller amounts of men and resources.

To accomplish this, it is necessary, especially in the area of military-technical and military-economic activity, to take several important intensification factors into account.

First: In all areas related to special-technical maintenance and to safeguarding the materiel-technical requirements of the NVA and the GDR border troops, the main effort of political, military-technical, and economic activity is to be moved from principally quantitative criteria to quality and effectiveness, from partial solutions to the reorganization of entire processes, from the commitment of material and financial capital to better use thereof.

For us--just as in the national economy--priority for all of these exertions must be given to those areas which are the basis for this sought-after growth. Under the conditions of our modernly equipped army, it is a matter of concentrating these efforts on the most effective use, maintenance, and repair of that military technology which determines our battle strength. These are especially those weapon and command systems which incorporate great firepower and lethality; which ensure command and reconnaissance appropriate for modern requirements in the areas of quality, scope, and quickness; and which also make possible the great mobility of command elements and troops which is appropriate for the dynamics of modern battle management.

In major military-technical trends, the accomplishments of scientific-technical progress are being used especially intensively and systematically. Microelectronics, laser technology, and many other technical novelties have been introduced into military technology and primarily into those which determine battle strength and profile.

The task assignments from the report to the 11th SED Party Congress:
"Technology and weaponry must be quickly mastered so that their battle potentials can be brought to full effectiveness. This applies not only to newly introduced weapon and command systems, but also to the entirety of military technology." (Report of the SED Central Committee to the 11th SED Party Congress, Berlin 1986, p 80)

The coefficient of combat readiness is the incorruptible scale for measuring the quality of special-technical maintenance.

Second: Effectiveness in the use of technology is to be ensured under all conditions. Both in-service and newly-introduced or modernized battle technology, weaponry, and equipment must be completely mastered and intensively used, as well as carefully cleaned, maintained, and repaired. One can be sure that every new weapon system routinely brings with it new and sometimes more expense for planning, testing, parts procurement, care, and maintenance, as well as necessary training time until it is mastered. Things which have served well for years often show themselves to be obsolete and must be replaced. The various weapon types, special troops, and services have at their disposal a rich body of experience with special-technical maintenance which, to an increasing degree, is determining work behavior at the level of platoon, vehicle crew, and gun crew. It is increasingly an important part of the leadership activities of commanders, party organizations, and mass organizations to encourage widespread use of the best information gained from this experience. The effects of this increasingly complex relationship between man and military technology on the known behavior of army members are being carefully analyzed.

As the 14th Conference of Party Organization Delegates from the NVA and the GDR border troops emphasized, the necessary precondition for intensification is "first and mainly, a mental investment. It begins with thorough thinking, with careful analysis of the diverse cost-benefit relationships, with well-grounded theoretical work, and with well-founded decisions." (From the Report to the 14th Conference of Delegates of SED Party Organizations in the NVA and GDR Border Troops. In PARTEIARBEITER (Party Worker), Special Pamphlet, February 1986, p 27)

Third: In the case of special-technical maintenance, it is necessary to use material capital as economically as possible. New opportunities arise for the planning, calculation, and analysis of the use of energy, motor fuels, and lubricants, as well as spare parts, and for the optimization of transportation, transshipment, and storage processes.

There are two groups of reserves, of sources for increasing effectiveness. The first is the better use of what is available, thriftiness, and the full implementation of discipline and order in the handling of material resources. It is clear in every way that this reserve can be used only once as a source of growth and is then exhausted. The better the status reached, the smaller the remaining possibilities become.

The second group of reserves is characterized by growing and continually self-renewing possibilities. They are unlocked through application of the results of scientific-technical progress, through improvement of leadership, through use of means and processes in data processing. The greater the advances in these areas, the greater is the effectiveness of the total process to the advantage of immediate troop efficiency.

Fourth: Intensification means making the greatest use of that portion of society's work capacity which is needed for military activities, in order to provide high battle strength and combat readiness.

This necessity influences an extraordinary breadth of problems to be solved every day, and it must be reflected in the behavior of each army member and each civilian employee. It encompasses the assurance of high quality, of the preparation, implementation, and evaluation of training, as well as of maintenance and repair of technical equipment, and of effective utilization of available training or work time. It includes proper use of available qualifications, capabilities, and skills.

The lessons learned from evaluating the 11th SED Party Congress show that the diverse tasks related to implementation of comprehensive intensification will be resolutely solved for the long term only when proper thought processes and behavior are seen as an important part of the political-ideological educational process.

A wise, carefully-considered, and goal-directed leadership role by both commanders and party and mass organizations creates a forward-driving attitude toward comprehensive intensification, toward scientific-technical requirements, and makes possible a tight interweaving of science and high combat readiness. It is a real criterion for working-class responses to the working-class assignment by the 11th SED Party Congress, the completion of which requires resolute adoption of the Lenin workstyle. That means, to combine organically:

- party loyalty with competence;
- high discipline with initiative and a healthy willingness to take risks;
- criticism of bad situations with the effort to eliminate them; and
- high demands upon people with concern for them.

Such a people-oriented workstyle, combined with aggressive political-ideological work, helps to evoke new commitments and initiatives among the military and labor collectives.

The second meeting of the SED Central Committee clearly delineated the direction in which, under the requirements of comprehensive intensification, further improvement in planning and management processes must occur, as well as for the work of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Guards. It is necessary "to improve the complex management..., to increase

durability in the workplace, to organize more effective control..., and to come to terms with increasing demands on the coordination function...."
(NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, A Edition, 14/15 June 1986)

For the new 1986/87 training year, it is necessary:

--From the first day on, to work with great initiative and persistently toward fulfillment of the requirements of the minister of national defense, and to actualize the commitments assumed as part of socialist competition;

--through diverse performance comparisons and exchange of experiences to further open up existing reserves;

--to further imprint the idea of the individual's personal responsibility for and status of his collective's combat readiness.

With an eye upon the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution, we, jointly with our Soviet comrades-in-arms from the "regiment next door," are making a significant contribution to continued realization of our policy directed toward the assurance of peace.

13275/9871
CSO: 2300/86

NEW IDEAS ON ACCOUNTING, PROCUREMENT IN ARMED FORCES

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 11 Nov 86 pp 1,5

[Article by Lt Col Andrzej Medykowski: "Academic Session at the Military Political Academy -- Accounting in the Army"]

[Text] On the 10th of this month at the F. Dzierzynski Military Political Academy in Warsaw, there was an academic conference on the theme of "Methods of accounting in the army and directions for its development". The conference was attended by both theoreticians and practitioners representing the academic institutions and organizational cells of our armed forces concerned with management.

During the present 5-year period, the chief problem facing the national economy is efficient use of resources. At a planned 16-19 percent growth in national income, the supply of resources and raw materials will not increase by more than 7-8 percent and the differences in the availability of specific items will be substantial. The second stage of economic reform with its forms of economic compulsion is also beginning to be implemented. The economic conditions emerging in our country will have a significant influence on the army's management processes.

The use of economic levers has a long tradition in our armed forces and a system of rational management will be a true test of their worth. However, there do exist the possibilities and even the need to achieve ever-higher results. The principal directions for action were defined at the 13th Central Conference for Rational Management of the Polish Armed Forces and the decrees of the 10th PZPR Congress obligate us to follow those guidelines.

In the conference reports and speeches, the need to introduce new accounting methods and spread the use of computer technology was pointed out. Many of the speakers also pointed out the need for systematic economic education, especially among the management units. Col Marian Daniluk proposed the development of a methodology (and in the future, of a set of methodologies) for calculating costs and effects of economic activity. Professor Czeslaw Skowronek proposed that the decisions for buying much of the armed forces'

material and equipment be made by the basic level or the management units. Col Mieczyslaw Wasylko discussed the problems of norms and standards and their verification (especially with regard to the quartermaster services) at the level of the management unit. The verifications will be concluded next year.

Major Jozef Kusznerek pointed out the need for actualizing regulations on materials management and the full use of financial mechanisms during the process of rational management. Col Wacław Stankiewicz in turn pointed out the dominance of praxeology in some economic sciences including those used in army life and the lack of proper regard for sociological problems. He also mentioned the problem of statistics, its development in the armed forces and the need to more fully consider statistical data as a basis for scientific research and economic accounting. There exists a need for a comprehensive approach to the problems of rational management at all organizational levels. Brigadier General Zdzisław Zarski stated that the military economic sciences are an important factor in the growth and improved efficiency of military management.

The conference gave a new impulse to scholars involved with the problems of army management and to practitioners using theory in their daily work.

12261
CSO: 2600/215

CONFERENCE ON NUTRITION IN ARMED FORCES

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Nov 86 pp 1,5

[Article by Lt Tadeusz Pieklo: "The National Defense Ministry Council on Human Ecology and Shaping of the Environment -- Food Problems"]

[Text] On 18 November, the Military Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology in Warsaw held the latest meeting of the Defense Ministry's Council on Human Ecology and Shaping of the Environment which was dedicated to the problems of feeding troops in all branches of the armed forces. The meeting was chaired by the chairman of the council, the chief quartermaster of the Polish Army and the vice-minister of national defense, General of Arms Wlodzimierz Oliwa.

Aside from the council members, others attending the meeting included the deputy chief quartermaster of the Polish Army, representatives of the General Staff Academy and the Research and Development Section of the Polish Army Chief Quartermaster. Also present were Professor Antoni Rutkowski representing the Polish Academy of Sciences, Professor Stanislaw Berger for the Institute of Human Nutrition of the Central School of Agriculture and the director of the Institute of Environmental Protection, Doctor Janusz Zurek.

The commandant of the Army Nutritional Services Research Center, Col Czeslaw Kierebinski, used that establishment's current research as the basis for a report on the state of nutrition among the armed forces and especially land troops. Following that, Major Jerzy Bertrandt from the WIHiE discussed the problems associated with feeding the students of higher military schools and naval ship crews and Lt Col Mieczyslaw Pedziwiatr of the Military Institute of Aviation Medicine analyzed the state of nutrition among the troops of the air force and air defense forces. Questions raised by the reports were answered by the chief of the Food Service of the Polish Army Chief Quartermaster, Col Zbigniew Rozycki.

According to the information provided at the conference, in recent years, troop nutrition has been considerably improved and is approaching a scientifically-established standard. This has led for example to positive changes in the structure of nutrition. There has been an increase in the

consumption of milk and dairy products, fish, vegetables and fruits while the consumption of carbohydrates and animal fats has been reduced. However, in some cases, troops still receive too little vitamin C and too much salt. There is too little variety in the assortment of served fruits and vegetables and dishes. Discussion and keen analysis of the problems of troop nutrition revealed many issues that must be resolved.

In his summary of the conference, General Oliwa mentioned those very problems and also created a working team of nutrition specialists to work out a scientific program for improving the way in which troops are fed.

12261

CSO: 2600/215

PRAISE FOR ARMED FORCES COMMISSARY SYSTEM

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Article by [jg]: "The Wokulski's at the Military Commercial Exchange"]

[Text] (Own information) Our trade problems are well known everywhere -- a lasting long list of shortages, the poor quality of available goods, personnel and housing problems. It is also an everyday problem to reconcile the opposing interests of clients who want to be served as well as possible and of producers that do not have to work too hard to sell what they have manufactured.

These problems are also not unknown to the Military Commercial Exchange [WCH]. However, instead of helplessly shrugging its shoulders, it has introduced changes to its system of work and begun to use new and more effective methods of action. The necessity of satisfying the needs of the military community as well as meeting the hard requirements of economic reform have led military merchants to considerably broaden to assortment of the goods they sell. On WCH store shelves, there have appeared items such as furniture and home furnishings and appliances. As the normal procedures for distribution of goods are being gradually abandoned, producers are having to compete for buyers more and organize various types of fairs.

For several years now, the fundamental principle at WCH has been an operative approach to the purchase of goods and reaching buyers. This goal is supposed to be served by an experimental time-provisional wage system that has been introduced to half of WCH's shops. For clients, the effects of this experiment have already made themselves visible in the form of increased commercial offerings to enterprises and better economic results. In the last three quarters of this year, WCH met or exceeded its planned tasks both in its economic results and amount of goods. The process of changes in military commerce has still not ended. There continues a review of organizational and functional structures and job certifications to improve the quality of services, improve efficiency and service, enhance the appearance of the commissaries and ease working conditions, especially for women.

Col Edward Godlewski, the chief director of the Association of Military Commercial Enterprises, met in Krakow with the best military merchants. The number of participants to this, the third such meeting, was quite large and included Jadwiga Kiedo, Teresa Kuster and Jolanta Szewczyk.

The mobilization of employees is also served by a work competition movement that already has a long tradition with WCH. This year, the winner was the commissary managed by Jakub Kolanowski and the garrison mess-room managed by Danuta Wrobel. These and other participants of the meeting all deserved to be called hard-working people.

12261

CSO: 2600/215

MILITARY PERSONNEL MANAGERS HOLD MEETING

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] The yearly briefing of armed forces personnel officers was held in Warsaw on 24 November. Representatives of the regional personnel departments and the central institutions of the Defense Ministry were present.

The director of the Defense Ministry Personnel Department, Brig Gen Stanislaw Zak, evaluated the personnel activities of all levels of command and stated that the tasks set in 1986, the first year of the 5-year period, have been met. Good results had been achieved in rationally planned personnel management, especially in the areas of prognosis and guiding the individual service of professional soldiers. The quality of work of the army's personnel organs has improved considerably.

Specific tasks for personnel work in 1987 were formulated and it was indicated that it will be necessary to consistently use the "Principles of Personnel Action" in the process of personnel development, training and optimal use of manpower at service posts. It was also said that it is especially necessary to increase efforts to even further improve the preparation of candidates for military academies, strengthen military personnel training, produce a more highly-qualified corps of cadets and rigorously maintain discipline in all activities.

The officers taking part in this discussion including Z. Bozek, M. Kapala. C. Kaszuba, J. Merez and Z. Polanski who discussed the most important problems of personnel work and their own experiences and proposed some means of further improving the efficiency of personnel organs.

12261

CSO: 2600/215

GENERAL URGES BETTER AGITPROP WORK FOR YOUTH

Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29-30 Nov 86 p 7

[Article by Wieslaw Sasiadek: "Patriotic and Defense Training of Youth -- Meeting in Jelcz"]

[Text] (Own information) A meeting organized at the Jelcz Automobile Works was dedicated to the problems of the patriotic and defense training of youth.

The participants to this meeting included the region's political and government leaders and the first secretary of the Wroclaw Provincial PZPR Committee, Zdzislaw Balicki, directors, first secretaries of factory PZPR committees and the chairmen of ZSMP [Union of Polish Socialist Youth] committees from the 15 leading places of employment in Wroclaw and Wroclaw Province.

In the introduction to discussions, the Silesian Military District's deputy commander for political affairs, Brig Gen Zdzislaw Rozbicki, pointed out the need for further improvement of cooperation in the area of ideological and educational work with draft-age youth, draftees and reservists. An understanding of important educational problems expressed itself in the regional government and industry's organization of farewell parties for draftees leaving for military service. These events have been well organized at Pafawag, Hutmen, the Wroclaw District Directorate of State Railroads, Elwro and Wrozamet. These and other such ceremonies have had a positive effect on the process of adaptation to military service and have also have a good influence on the discipline of young soldiers, their training and their involvement in social activity. There is still a need to continue meetings between the military ZSMP and military youth organizations as well as those held at places of employment once soldiers have completed their service. Meetings between reservists and political and government authorities require better organization. The officers clubs of the National Defense League Reserves are a good ally for propagating patriotic and defense problems. Wherever they are assisted by the directors of places of employment such as the district railway directorates, railway rolling stock repair works and

Dolmel, they show how much of a role they can play in the political life of these enterprises.

The meeting participants spoke with conviction about their educational work in military units and also stated that there are still many shortcomings to the defense education of civilians. The ZSMP is an organization that is found among many communities and that is why it must maintain close contact with its members in basic military service. Once these individuals have completed their two years of service and social activities, they become very good youth activists. Another area of great importance is cooperation with the Komsomol organization and the Soviet Army Northern Group of Forces. As the meeting participants emphasized, patriotic and defense education should give youth a good historical awareness and these problems must therefore be given greater attention.

At the end of the meeting, the first secretary of the Wroclaw Provincial PZPR Committee, Zdzislaw Balicki, stressed that the defense and patriotic education of youth must be better planned and more systematically implemented. He said that we must not only use trusted and proven patterns but also introduce new ideas and forms. He expressed his hope that the meeting at the Jelcz Automobile Works will contribute to an improvement in the present methods for working with youth.

12261

CSO: 2600/215

OFFICER ON CHURCH-STATE CONTEST TO WIN YOUTH SUPPORT

Warsaw WOJSKO LUDOWE in Polish No 9, Sep 86 p 30

[Statement by Lt Col Henryk Porajski presented to the PZPR 10th Congress Task Force on Youth as originally published in the BIULETYN ZJAZDOWY (Congress Bulletin)]

[Text] I like to say a few words about the results of the educational process used within the Polish Army and in the units in which I serve and to present some conclusions I and my closest comrades have reached in our many years of experience.

Since the 9th Congress, our party has become greatly involved with the problems of youth and much has been accomplished but have we accomplished all that we have tried? I feel that the answer is no.

Thousands of young citizens pass through the ranks of the Polish People's Army. Many of them, from the graduates of higher schools to those possessing just a primary education, have been in units in which I have served. In the course of our work, we have observed all of the characteristics of Polish youth. Every visit to a draft board and opportunity to observe the behavior and attitudes of the conscripts and then their indoctrination gives much food for thought.

Youth come to the army from different social environments and with different views. Sometimes these views are not the ones that we like to find in our men. These youth are untrained and sometimes even suspicious but are on the whole susceptible to earnest argument. Prior to military service, the chief influence on a young person comes from the home, schools, place of employment, youth organizations and the church. We must fully acknowledge that in many cases, the church has had the dominant influence. Why? In my opinion, this church influence is the result of a lack of a broad educational front comprised of the home, schools, place of employment and youth organizations.

Despite their visible progress, youth organizations cannot take offensive action, especially in small towns, villages and small places of employment.

One sees no signs of any necessary social commitment or independent activity among these primary action organizations.

An example of this is the members accepted into youth organizations in their schools who later forget their duties once they begin professional life. It is only when they reach the army that many of them remember their membership. I think that the cause of this is, on the one hand, lack of proper motivation for joining and on the other, no drive among the circles to fight for each new member.

In our units, we are winning that fight. Among the conscripts, only a small number are party members or belong to youth organizations. Among those entering reserve service, the situation is just the opposite. There are many party members and candidates and 70 percent of all reservists are in the ZSMP [Union of Polish Socialist Youth]. There is also an entire mass of rank-and-file organization members that are active not only in social activities but have also willingly joined the ZSMP.

This is the result of two years of indoctrination within the army by which we do not mean the army itself but the influence exerted by the given commanders and ZSMP groups. It is the people involved rather than the institution. Perhaps the secret of success also lies in individual work rather than institutional action. It is each teacher that he be judged by his results rather than the whole training system.

We cannot be surprised at the frustration of some youth if in many cases the responsibility for their upbringing has been pushed onto their homes and from their homes to the schools while the youth organizations tied up with their paperwork and the fight for influence in their communities just look on idly. The young generation in our country is neither better nor worse than previous generations nor are they any different from youth in other socialist countries. Youth are oversensitive to hypocrisy and lies but react positively to honest argument. We can accomplish much with youth. However, nature abhors a vacuum. Seeing the parents criticizing the schools in front of their children, our political opponent will seize every opportunity.

In the church-sponsored clubs furnished better than many palaces of culture, young priests and old politicians try to exploit attractive forms of recreation to use our youth for their own political goals. In the sanctuaries of the churches, attempts are being made to create in Poland a pseudo-pacifist movement, win youth over from other organizations and to make the refusal to render military service an act of great valiance.

12261

CSO: 2600/216

GROWTH OF MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS INSTITUTE CHRONICLED

Warsaw WOJSKOWY PRZEGLAD TECHNICZNY in Polish No 9, Sep 86 pp 371-372

[Article by Boleslaw Petryga: "35 Years of the Military Communications Institute"]

[Text] The second half of the 1940's was characterized by a tense political situation in the world. The dispute over the new Polish borders on the Oder and Neisse rivers, the creation of the aggressive NATO Pact and the Korean War were events that posed a threat to Poland and her allies.

Our country faced a strong need to strengthen her defenses and re-arm herself with modern weapons and equipment. It was therefore necessary to study new signals and command gear and for that purpose, the decision was made to create a military communications research institute, the organization of which was entrusted to part of the General Staff. The organizing group under Lt Col Kuzma Topolniak completed its assigned task in a few months and on 18 March 1951, the historical General Staff Order 077 on the creation of the Communications Research Testing Ground at Zegrze Poludniowe was issued. This date is considered the birthday of the research and development institute later called the Military Communications Institute. Its first commandant was Lt Col Kuzma Topolniak.

In the beginning period, the center was chiefly involved in research on telephone and radio equipment.

Its research on telephone equipment was principally concerned with the adaptation of the technology to military needs. A multiple telephone set was invented and manual truck-mounted telephone switchboards were devised. Units began to receive Baudot telegraphs.

In radio communications, the research involved adapting receivers to pick up radio signals in the communications sets that were then called radiobureaus [radiobiura]. This made it possible to set up signals stations. The radio set of the time were also adapted to relay teletype signals and the stability of carrier frequencies was enhanced.

Industrial equipment was also tested. Good technical results were achieved and the work proceeded quickly despite the fact that conditions were bad and there was little experienced personnel.

The center had great personnel problems. It suffered from a serious shortage of military communications specialists. The only real solution at the time was to bring the graduates of civilian schools into the army and under this program, some of the first such specialists to be sent to the center were lieutenants Janusz Molski, Tadeusz Gaj, Szymon Firkowicz, Genadiusz Jaskiewicz and Arkadiusz Goral. Soon, the center began to receive the first graduates of the Leningrad Military Communications Academy, majors Tadeusz Niewiadomski, Bernard Mienkowski and Stanislaw Kukacki. The institute's personnel was also reinforced by the first graduates of the communications department of the Military Technical Academy and these included lieutenants Jan Majka, Ryszard Ciupka, Eugeniusz Niedzielski and Jan Paczoski.

This was the beginning of a research staff that assumed the task of developing new equipment. During this period, a great contribution was made to the center's scientific activities by the commandant's advisor, Col Yevgrafov, an energetic and very experienced Soviet officer.

In its brief history, the Military Communications Institute has been involved with three generations of equipment and has made its contribution to the technical development of the army. Work on the vacuum-tube equipment of the first generation (in the 1950's and 1960's) produced special electronic equipment for telegraphy, telecopy apparatus, remote-control devices and telegraphic control devices for average-power shortwave radio stations. Much effort was put into modernizing existing signals equipment. Nearly all of the new equipment began to be produced.

In 1954, the center received a new and energetic commandant, Col Tadeusz Niewiadomski. Two years later, a decree by the defense minister changed the center's name to the Communications Equipment Research Center. In 1962, the Experimental Production Department was founded and its director was Andrzej Brzezinski, a specialist of great technical and organizational ability. The department began the small-lot production of special communications devices.

In April 1965, a resolution by the Council of Ministers changed the center's name to the Military Communications Institute. The new name expressed the institute's great importance within the Defense Ministry and the country. The institute became a leading center for the development of technical ideas in the area of military communications.

The electronics industry grew at an ever-increasing rate. Newer components came into being and this led to a new generation of equipment based on semiconductor circuits (in the 1960's and 1970's). The demands made on signals equipment were ever higher and research work began to be carried out on a more systematic basis. At the beginning of the 1970's, work was begun to

study the unification of various signals and systems and to create a single integrated digital system.

The achievements of this period include the development average-speed data transmission equipment, short-wave single-band radio stations, teleconference equipment, equipment for detecting mines and cable breaks and electronic equipment for radio sets and command vehicles. There were also scores and tests and reports on both domestic and imported equipment.

On a broader scale, the reliability of signals equipment was tested starting with individual elements and subassemblies and then larger items such as sets and command vehicles. Not only were new designs developed but old equipment was modernized to improve its technical parameters. An example of such modernized equipment is the R-118 radio station to which was added a single-band receiver and a new antenna for mobile communications, thanks to which the signal range was increased tenfold.

The institute's scientific prestige was shown by the participation of Col Janusz Molski in the Polish Academy of Science's Antarctic expedition of 1965 where the upper layers of the atmosphere (ionosphere) was studied for its uses in radio communications.

In 1969, the institute received its newest commandant, Col Tadeusz Gaj, a talented researcher and designer who brought with him his own many new ideas to scientific research.

The beginning of the 1970's was the period in which Poland saw the creation of its third generation of communications equipment (integrated circuit technology). The mastery of this integrated-circuit technology made it possible to reduce the size, weight and energy consumption and to increase the equipment's reliability. Some of the most important developments of this period include an electronic circuit for radio generation of alarm signals, a rapid-charging frequency synthesizer, small short-wave radio sets, data-transmission devices, radio channel automatic control apparatus, etc.

The period of this third generation has continued up to the present and it has only been the level of integrated circuit technology that has changed (it is said that microprocessor technology constitutes the fourth generation). This technology is being employed to build modern communications equipment and components of an integrated network for digital communications: codexes [kodeki], modems, terminals, switchboards, low-power radio stations and radio lines. Work is also being done in the area of communications protection, greater reliability and electromagnetic compatibility and in electronic warfare.

For its work in the development of communications equipment, the defense minister has awarded the institute the "Military Service Achievements" medal twice and the "Outstanding Military Service Achievements" medal once.

The inclusion of Lt Col Marian Karpeta, an experienced designer of electronic equipment and a pioneer in the use of microprocessors in communications equipment, in the Honorary Book of Soldierly Deeds shows the highest recognition given List The recognition given the institute's employees.

The creative work of institute employees have earned them second-degree state awards twice and awards from the defense ministry and other departments more than 30 times. They have been recognized for their work in very important fields of military communications such as their research on special electronic devices, data-transmission apparatus, radio stations, impulse-code telephony equipment, alarm systems, command vehicles, signals apparatus and special equipment.

From its very start, the institute has had a scientific council that has acted as an advisory organ for the commandant. the council's highly-qualified communications and electronics specialists have always worked closely with the institute's research teams. The council members have included such outstanding Polish and foreign scientists as Janusz Groszkowski, Stefan Manczarski, Stanislaw Ryzko, Wilhelm Rotkiewicz, Stanislaw Kuhn, Feliks Blocki and Zenon Szpigler. One of the council's many important tasks has been to advise the institute on its research and development plans, initiate work on new problems of importance to national defense and to recommend the award of academic titles.

As the institute grows, its young employees are making ever-greater contributions to its research work. The new generation of these outstanding young scientists includes Col Grzegorz Dowejko, Lt Col Wladyslaw Aloksa, Lt Col Waldemar Kwestarz, Lt Col Marek Suchanski and Lt Col Ryszard Florynski. They have done work in very important fields of communications technology such as low-power radio stations, antennas and electromagnetic compatibility, signals equipment reliability and the generation of radio waves and jamming signals. Most of the research in these fields has been applied to industrial production and use in the army. Research work is supervised by Col Jozef Pawelec, a specialist in the field of military radio communications, compatibility and electronic warfare.

In the middle of 1984, the institute received a new commandant, Col Wojciech Oszywa, long-time director of the Telecommunications Systems Department at the Military Technical Academy, recognized telecommunications expert, member of the Academy of Sciences Electronics and Telecommunications Committee, member of the Communications Institute's Scientific Council and the Scientific-Technical Council of the Communications Ministry and the teacher of scores of technical sciences doctors.

The conditions have now been established under which the institute can more fully conduct comprehensive scientific work, chiefly in the field of technical communications systems, data-processing and forecasting the development of communications equipment.

12261

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EXPULSED SCHOLAR DETAILS RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 29 Nov 86 p 22

[Article by Herbert Fischer: "The Odyssey of the GDR Soccer Expert Alfredo Poege--'Suddenly I was a Non-Person'"]

[Text] Wiesbaden--It was a Thursday in June 1985. Dr Alfredo Poege remembers the day like yesterday. "I had just finished teaching a seminar on blood group serology, and I had only five minutes before a staff meeting to fetch some papers from my office." It was then that a State Security official came to see him in the clinic. The official told him to appear before the city council that very afternoon. "The first thing a gentleman there told me was": 'As your special commissioner, I would like to tell you that the differences of opinion between you, the GDR's Sports Directorate, and governmental offices have to be resolved on short notice by relocating your entire family. Everything is to take place discretely without reporters, radio or television'."

It is not surprising that Dr Alfredo Poege tells all in his account. He suffered too much, saw too much, and held too high a position in the GDR's social hierarchy. Although not a party member, he was only 28 when he became head of the Institute for Clinical Chemistry and Diagnostics at the University Clinic in Leipzig. He was born in 1940 among the turmoil of the Second World War. He never knew his Italian father and lost his German mother while still a child. The orphan "with not much more than the clothes on my back," graduated with the highest honors from the Karl-Marx-University in Leipzig. He has published about 70 papers in the medical sciences. Poege, his wife Uschi, and his two boys, Uwe (15) and Rene (13), were also financially better off than the average GDR citizen. Everything would have stayed the same, had it not been for his passion for soccer.

The day that changed his life "in a way, I could not have foreseen," was March 27, 1984. On this day, Alfred Poege and his foreign colleagues founded the International Federation for Soccer History and Statistics (IFFHS) near the monument of the Battle of Nations in Leipzig. Poege was elected president. On May 17, an official from State Security showed up and said without much ado: "The comrades from the Soccer Federation of the GDR would welcome it if you stopped both your international activities

and your magazine. Otherwise, you will have to prepare yourself for certain repercussions."

At the beginning of June, the first restriction appeared. The printing of "The IFF-Journal" was forbidden. ("This is the journal of our international federation. It contains statutes and statistics--altogether unpolitical things.") The gentleman in black appeared more and more often. Friends and acquaintances had to undergo repeated questioning "to unearth information that could be used against me."

In August, Poege was summoned before the Chief of State Security in Leipzig. There he was reprimanded for 11 misdeameanors, including "offenses I supposedly had committed," and I was once more asked "to stop all such activities." Poege used the trade fair in Leipzig to pass on information to foreign friends and officials, "so as to let people outside of the GDR know exactly what was happening."

Poege's mail was already being intercepted, when he received another summons on Oct 16. This time, the previous discussion was replaced by orders. "To begin with, I had to hand over to the Bezirk Department for Internal Affairs my entire IFF-material. Second, I had to pledge the worldwide dissolution of the IFFHS. Third, I had to agree to tell all members of the federation, as well as other international federations as far up as the FIFA, [Federation Internationale des Football Associations] that I was a schizophrenic, and that I had never seriously intended to found a federation nor to publish a journal. They even offered to help procure a medical affidavit attesting to my schizophrenia. Fourth, I had to acknowledge that I understood that certain repercussions directed against my wife and two sons (11 and 13 at that time) are inevitable. Seventh, that--since I had failed to ask permission from the Ministry of Interior when founding my international federation--I had to expect some kind of legal aftermath. Eighth, I was told that the Soccer Federation of the GDR refuses to acknowledge my international federation and hence considers my activities as illegal. Ninth, that the DFV [German Soccer Federation], as a state organization, is above my criticism. In this instance, too, I would have to prepare for legal consequences. Tenth, they told me that people of my calibre are considered extremely undesirable and are occasionally taken out of circulation."

Since Poege now feared his imminent arrest, he stepped up his international contacts. He started to visit embassies in East-Berlin, and once he even visited, without much success, the Permanent Mission of the FRG.

"I was told that children with a father like me cannot expect the same education as other children. A university education would certainly be out of the question. My wife was to be kept away from her charges at the kindergarten, by first demoting her to a cleaning position and then by firing her altogether." Later on, Uschi Poege was told to seek a divorce from her husband. Poege calls such threats "an economic and moral death sentence, despite the stalwart support extended by her co-workers and by my colleagues at the clinic." After many nights of agonizing conversations,

he and his wife reached a decision. "In a letter, dated Oct 31, I brought charges against both the Federation of Sports and against the State Security Police. I also applied for expatriation on the grounds that under the circumstances it was clearly impossible for me to stay in the GDR."

In December 1984, Prof Preben Stuer Lauridsen--the Danish attorney for the International Federation for Soccer History and Statistics--succeeded, with the help of a middleman, in getting a letter to Erich Honecker, Chairman of the GDR's Council of State. Poege describes what happened next: "Before Christmas, I received a directive saying that I was no longer suspended from working, nor was I going to be fired. All organizations, such as State Security and the Cadre Section had orders not to communicate with me. I suddenly had become a non-person."

Two weeks after the June 1985 IOC [International Olympic Committee] meeting in East-Berlin, where "a few things had certainly been discussed", the physician "had been literally snatched from the clinic" to meet the special commissioner who would inform him of his imminent "relocation."

Alfredo Poege continues his story. "I said: What about my son? He is to play in the Leipzig soccer qualifying game this Sunday. Can he play? The commissioner snapped, "If his coach puts him up, he can play." I then said, "Next week my son is supposed to go to Czechoslovakia with his team. Can he go? The security official excused himself for a moment to use the telephone in the other room. When he returned, he said--and I am quoting literally--'The GDR stands by her international commitments. However, I am sorry to tell you that for technical reasons your son will be unable to travel to the CSSR.'

"The following Wednesday, we received a phone call ordering us to leave the country immediately." Skat buddies, friends, and relatives helped them pack. Three suitcases held "our clothes" and an additional ten were filled with professional notes, books on soccer and soccer statistics, and personal papers--all to help build a foundation for their new lives.

The Poege family now lives in Wiesbaden. Helmut Schoene, veteran coach of the Bundesliga and a native of Dresden, lives right around the corner. The new beginning is difficult. Poege works up to 16 hours daily to prepare the publication of "11", a magazine about international soccer history and statistics. The fifth edition is soon to appear. Special editions about soccer in the GDR, about which he knows more than anybody else, are to follow. Poege is convinced that his publication will succeed, but until then, he and his family are living on "borrowed money."

13196/9190
CSO: 2300/91

MESSNER SPEECH ON MINER'S DAY

LD032242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1646 GMT 3 Dec 86

[Speech by Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Miner's Day gala meeting in Zabrze--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, brother miners, esteemed guests: Permit me, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and the PPR Government and on behalf of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, who is present among us at this gala, to express to you sincere thanks for your daily toil and for your exemplary and productive work. Please accept our wishes of further vocational achievements, happiness and satisfaction in your honorable mining work respected by all society. These wishes are also of a personal nature. For many years of my life and work I have known much about your problems, joys and concerns, and I have learned to understand and value them. Please convey our thanks and wishes to all your comrades and friends, as well as to your families who, after all, make quite a large contribution to your daily work.

You represent a miner population of more than 500,000 people. You have lastingly committed your life to this hard and responsible vocation requiring special virtues of character and high moral values. You reaffirm these features in your daily effort and commitment. I know that you are not expecting compliments and praises. That stems from the nature of the miner's vocation where specific deeds and colleague's reliability are values much more than the most eloquent words.

This selflessness and reliability are confirmed by the results in the extraction industry. Also this year the planned levels of extraction of coal, sulfur, copper and other ores, and other minerals will be reached and even exceeded. This is indicated by the result of the last 11 months.

Greater use of energy and raw materials have been deemed by our 10th party congress one of the levers in the development of the economy. We speak increasingly often about efficiency of use and not just of increasing extraction. That is a significant revaluation. It shows a consistent will to strengthen the qualitative factors of development. They represent the essence of the second stage of our economic reform.

Effective use means increasing economy measures; introducing correct economic ratios; introducing to a considerably wider extent scientific and technical advances, thus increasing management efficiency. We are gradually implementing these plans, not without difficulty. In the coming year the process of making realistic the costs and prices of forms of energy is planned to begin. Coal extraction subsidies will decrease. We intend to set apart and give subjective subsidies to 10 coal mines with the highest costs of obtaining coal, which will enable a partial rationalization of the financial economy of the remaining units. This is a condition for creating the motivation to make economies, to a more effective economy. It is also the material expression of respect for the product of your work. You know best the price of extracting it.

The assumed tasks for the current 5-year period in the sphere of fuel and energy saving should ensure in 1990 results amounting to more than 20 million tons of contracted fuel. The implementation of this program will be neither easy nor cheap. It is, however, the only way to meet the economy's energy requirements. Otherwise, the investment outlays on this complex envisaged for 1986-90 would considerably exceed the economy's possibilities. The key to savings lies in new techniques and technologies. The result of scientific research and development work will be utilized on a broader scale. Much has recently been done in this sector. The system of organizing and financing research has been modified. Special funds have been set up to speed up the introduction of new technologies. The number of inventions is growing. According to expert estimates and assessments, the technological gap between our country and the highly-industrialized countries is relatively small in the mining industry. The mining art is of a high standard in Poland. The standard of machinery and installations produced for this branch of the economy is of world standard. This allows new prospects to be seen in the development of the extraction industry. The idea is not just to make additional investments and expand the extraction potential, but mainly to make better use of the resources we have. New export possibilities are also taking shape, in the form of sales of machinery and installations and technical know-how and services. There are specific examples of the introduction of technical advances into production. In the Staszic hard coalmine a high-quality and high-reliability light pipe system of measurement data transmission has been installed, one of the first in the world. The Polmach Mining and Engineering Company is currently bringing into production a lining together with a heading machine for thin and sloping strata. The miners have been waiting for it for a long time. Other modern solutions in mining technology are on the way.

The emphasis placed on qualitative factors draws our attention toward the appropriate use that should be made of the talents and activity of working people. Much attention was paid to these issues during the OPZZ Congress that ended a few days ago. These issues are at the focus of the constant concern of the managements of the ministry, [word indistinct], of the mines, and of workers' self-managements.

Esteemed gathering, the miners have often given proof of their involvement. At the most difficult time in the contemporary history of our country they began successfully the process of restoring to the economy its development possibilities. Today we are in need of impulses which would have no less a force, although their content would be different.

We must make full use of the achievements of the scientific and technological milieu, consisting mainly of engineers and technicians, employed in the extraction industries. Their work and that of the management cadre, linked to the labor and the work of miners, yield results that are entitled to receive the highest expression of respect and appreciation. Positively assessing the achievements to date, we must be aware of the need to continue to perfect the extraction process. It is essential to achieve an improvement in the use made of machinery and equipment. We all know that these possibilities exist. A significant role will be played by a modern organization of work. This concept comprises many factors: a more efficient brigade system of work; the perfecting of internal structures of economic units: material and nonmaterial motivating stimuli. Once again, although in a different form, the idea of competition in work is revived. The initiatives of the following mines may be stressed with satisfaction: that of Powstancow Slaskich, Siersza, Makoszowy and many others, for whom this idea is linked to qualitative factors, to the improvement of materials management, of fuel and energy economy, to a reduction of the accident rate, to ensuring that work is rhythmically executed.

It is impossible to name all leading miners. However, allow me to express sincerest thanks to Comrades Jan Hanak of Pokoj mine, Mieczyslaw Wrona of Slask mine, Kazimierz Szymanski of Halemba mine, Szczepan Troszkowski of Andaluzja mine, Wacław Henryk of Czerwone Zagłębie mine, Henryk Chrzysciak of Siemianowice mine, and others for their good and devoted work, for their wise management of brigades, for their initiative and for their drive. Allow me also now to give thanks for work done above the norm. Thanks to this work we can maintain the level of coal extraction which is essential for supplying the domestic market and for export.

Esteemed gathering, the peculiarities of the mining profession demand that special care be given to safe conditions of work. Our mines are, according to statistics, among those that are fairly [stosunkowo] safe. In many of them warning devices of the highest quality have been installed. We have modern, automated extraction equipment. The Polish Mining Rescue Service deserves particular recognition and many thanks for their generous attitude and their readiness to give help in every situation.

But indicators mean nothing in the face of tragedy. People's life and health are of the utmost importance for us. Thus we will always endeavor to make working underground easier and safer. There can never be a shortage of resources for that purpose.

The government attaches particular importance to improving conditions of medical treatment, to constructing hospitals and clinics and extending existing ones. Support for this activity through numerous initiatives and undertakings by mining companies and mines deserves words of appreciation and support. On the eve of Barborka a modern 250-bed hospital was handed over in Bytom. Construction teams from every mine of the Bytom and Ruda Mining Company have worked on its construction. The construction of a miners' hospital in Sosnowiec is nearing completion. The miners health service is one of the best and best-organized in the country.

Esteemed participants, a concentration of heavy industry always poses stricter requirements in the sphere of environmental protection. This is a subject of special concern for the state and voivodship authorities. A long-term program for the protection and development of the environment in Katowice Voivodship was adopted in 1984. The strategic objective of that program is not only to stop the continuing degradation of the environment but also to achieve in 1995 a significant improvement in its state. To achieve this objective already for the period 1986-90 it is envisaged to spend more than Z130 billion for environmental protection in Katowice Voivodship, apart from investment resources allocated in that period for improving the water supply. Investment tasks will cover 128 facilities in the sphere of atmospheric protection, 150 facilities for water protection and nearly 250 facilities for waste management and atmospheric and soil protection. The government presidium will assess the implementation of this program in a few days' time. We will not stop there. Work is in progress on a long-term, comprehensive environmental protection program beyond the 20th century. Further intensification of work for restoring the required state of the environment and the government and local authorities' strategy in respect of that will be defined in the national program for environmental protection and water conservancy until 2010 which is being prepared and a draft of which we intend to submit for public consultation in the second half of 1987.

Esteemed participants, this morning, together with the comrades accompanying me, I took part in the opening of a new mine up to the standards of the year 2000. Next to the mine a fine housing estate for its employees has been constructed with the necessary infrastructure. The modern extraction enterprise and the modern functional estate are, in a sense, a symbolic expression of marrying social and economic objectives, which are the essence of the party program, the essence of the socioeconomic policy of our socialist state. This coal mine bears the name of the writer Gustav Morcinek. I know him personally. I learned from him, from his books, respect for the miner's work. For in the pages of his books the toil of the miner's work is described but so are its beauty, profound patriotism, heroism and self-sacrifice. We all bow our heads before values such as these.

Long live the miners! [Applause]

/12232

CSO: 2600/285

CSCE DELEGATE ON STOCKHOLM RESULTS, PROSPECTS

AU151803 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 13-14 Dec 86 p 8

[Interview given by Ambassador Wlodzimierz Konarski, chairman of the Polish delegation to the CSCE Conference in Stockholm, to Maria Wagrowska: "Prospects of the CSCE Process--From Trust to Disarmement"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Wagrowska] Does the fact that the Stockholm accords are about to be implemented mean that we have come closer to establishing a system of European security?

[Konarski] The beginning of this implementation is certainly a step forward. The countries participating in the CSCE have already developed dialogue and cooperation in many spheres but, until recently, they had no meaningful accord on military detente, which is a key issue. It seemed that proving the effectiveness of the CSCE process in this regard was the most difficult task. The Stockholm document has filled this gap and has introduced the necessary balance in line with the CSCE Final Act.

[Wagrowska] Are the Stockholm decisions advantageous to Poland?

[Konarski] These documents stipulate that the interests of security and defense of all participating states must be respected equally, which means that they are advantageous for all European countries. However, we know that the participating countries' military potentials vary to a very great degree, which means that these countries will feel the results of the Stockholm decisions in different ways. Surely in those countries where many military exercises, troop movements, transfers, and troop concentrations occur, there will be more duties to fulfill in accordance with the Stockholm decisions. The countries in which all this occurs will have to send out more obligatory messages and arrange for more monitoring and inspection facilities for the benefit of the other participating countries. As the 1987 military activity plan indicates, the ceilings stipulated at the Stockholm conference will not often be exceeded in Poland.
[sentence as published]

[Wagrowska] At the present CSCE meeting in Vienna, Poland proposed a few days ago that the Stockholm conference be continued. How can this conference affect the CSCE process?

[Konarski] Poland wants the continuation of the Stockholm conference, that is, of that part of the CSCE process which is of special importance from our viewpoint. All the socialist countries regard this issue as a priority issue. In Madrid we sponsored a proposal that greatly contributed to the Stockholm conference, and in Stockholm we launched a series of initiatives that constituted a specific contribution to the final accord. Now we have initiated a discussion about going over to disarmament. It will be impossible to ensure peace in Europe only through the confidence-building measures, however politically and militarily essential they may be.

The fact that Poland made the first proposal in this regard in Vienna shows how consistent our foreign policy is. As you know, this proposal is in favor of the continuation of the Stockholm conference in the field of confidence-building measures, primarily of disarmament. We have declared our readiness to take into account all constructive initiatives, and we are now waiting for the views of the other participants in Vienna. Present indications suggest that the chances for the continuation of the Stockholm conference continue to increase.

[Wagrowska] However, the prospects for confidence and disarmament measures in Europe depend on the Soviet-American relations, that is, on East-West relations.

[Konarski] Undoubtedly, but please remember that these measures were so dependent also when we were beginning the Stockholm conference and that during this conference there was no breakthrough either in the strategic disarmament negotiations or in the Soviet-American political relations. Nevertheless Stockholm was a success. Before that we had a successful Madrid conference, although international conditions were worse. All this can mean that, bearing in mind all determining factors, Europe should be even more resolute in seeking military detente. There are many countries and governments in Europe which want and are able to do a great deal in this regard. We are such a country.

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CSO: 2600/285

POLITICS

POLAND

ORZECZOWSKI COMMENTS ON VISIT TO BELGIUM

LD182314 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 18 Dec 86

[No video available]

[Excerpts] Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski has ended his visit to Belgium.

A press conference was held in the Polish Embassy in Brussels at the end of the 2-day visit. Minister Marian Orzechowski answered many questions from journalists of the press, radio, and television:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Minister, how do you assess the course of your visit to Belgium?

[Orzechowski] In very positive terms. The visit was both useful and necessary; it marks, basically, a new stage in Polish-Belgian relations, a normalization of political relations and raising dialogue on to a higher level; it opens the way to a systematic political dialogue. This dialogue is needed not only by Poland and Belgium but also by Europe. It opens the way to intensification of our mutual economic, cultural, and other relations. We noted, together with Minister Tindemans and Prime Minister Martens, that the opportunities for cooperation are very real; all one needs to do is to take advantage of them. [end recording]

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CSO: 2600/285

SIWICKI SPEAKS AT SCOUT MEETING

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct 86 p2

[Article by (PAP): "Friends Help Scouts"]

[Text] The ability of the ZHP [Polish Scout Association] to exert influence is determined primarily by society's acceptance of the ideological/educational values of the organization, which are esteemed not only by scouting, but also by broad segments of society. This thought, on 25 October, inspired the proceedings of the plenum of the ZHP Chief Council, which was devoted to the problems of the development of the movement of the friends of scouting. Activists from the Main Council, the voivodship councils, and the local groups of friends of scouting attended the meeting.

A report was read by Ryszard Wosinski.

About 300 troops and over 2,600 ZHP packs are beyond the movement's influence, however. Consequently, it was emphasized, the most important task at present is to expand the circle of those sympathetic to ZHP, and to seek new sources of moral, organizational, and material support for the activities of ZHP elements.

Army General Florian Siwicki, the chairman of the Main Council of Friends of Scouting, took part in the discussion.

The plenum adopted a resolution specifying the directions for the further development of the movement of the friends of scouting. The Chief Council of the ZHP and the Main Council are addressing an appeal to the elements of the association for assistance in solving problems in upbringing.

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DEPUTY EDUCATION MINISTER WANTS MORE MILITARY HIGH SCHOOLS

Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 6 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Colonel Marian Anysz, deputy minister of education and instruction, by Krzysztof Pilawski: "I'm Not a Reformer"]

[Text] [Question] The last 7 years you were the commandant of the Political Officers' Training Center. How does a soldier accustomed to leadership feel when he is under the command of a woman?

[Answer] I have never been a difficult subordinate. There is a saying; if you want to lead well, you must learn to listen. That a woman leads me is not a problem; on the contrary, it mobilizes me to perform my duties as well as I can. It would be much worse for me to explain my actions to a woman than to the most severe male supervisor.

[Question] What does a military minister do in a civilian ministry?

[Answer] There have already been two uniformed deputy ministers before me. According to the division of labor, I am responsible for the patriotic and defense education in the schools and in-service teacher training. I also supervise performance of civil defense duties by the ministry and its subordinate institutions.

[Question] I associate civil defense readiness with the disorderly running to and fro of stretchers, a slightly comical muster, or firing miniature rifles. Many pupils treat the subject as a joke.

[Answer] You exaggerate a bit. You cannot reduce civil defense readiness to these few activities. But even those you mentioned are part of the defense sports and are popular among the girls and boys. It is not comical! Certainly there are cases of teachers treating the topic half seriously and then the pupils also attach insufficient importance to it.

[Question] Exactly! Do you not think that the role of civil defense readiness is adequate to the level of its instruction?

[Answer] You are provoking me. I mentioned isolated cases and not the norm. Despite the known personnel problems in schools, there is no shortage of

teachers of civil defense. And trained teachers, usually university graduates, at that. They are either former officers or graduates of the defense curriculum of the teacher schools. Although defense readiness is a small part of the program, patriotic and defense training in the schools cannot be reduced to this single subject. In general the use of the notion of "patriotic and defense training" is rather arbitrary. Rather the subject is civic education, state training, and inculcation of national pride and civic virtues. These goals can be served during history, Polish, geography, and even art and music lessons. Finally, it concludes a wide range of activities outside of school, in scouting, the National Defense League, the Red Cross, etc.

[Question] What is your program as the new deputy minister of education instruction?

[Answer] It is hard to have a program after a month on the job. For the time being I am conducting a reconnaissance. But I am not a reformer. I believe that the educational program, the texts, and the teachers' level of preparation for civil defense readiness are sufficient. Regarding facilities, the situation is worse and I must take action. However, I have decided it is more important, and here I allude to your previous question, to integrate all the work, to create a common educational front for the fatherland in the schools.

[Question] It is no secret that the officer schools have not attracted great attention from high school graduates. How would you explain the fact that applicants to the newly opened military high schools literally broke down the doors and came in through the windows. Is it merely the result of the typical military interests of 15 year olds, which is less common among 18 year olds, or is it a change in our youths' values?

[Answer] During one's youth it is normal to be fascinated by the uniforms, guns, tanks, and now rockets and electronic systems with which the army is equipped. So I think that interest in contemporary military technology, the desire to experience adventure and impress one's peers lead to the decision to study in a military high school. Besides, there are few of these schools. I suppose that if there were 5 or 10 times as many then the relationship between the number of candidates to places available would be less impressive. You are suggesting that there has been a change in the awareness of teenagers. I am far from drawing such a conclusion. In a few years the romanticism and fascination with the military will fade for many pupils of military high schools and consciousness of the sacrifices and losses required by military service will come to the fore.

[Question] Together with the minister of defense you visited the Military High School in Torun. At present there are three such schools, and this year, a fourth will be added. Are you interested in further development of this type of school?

[Answer] This is not my decision, but I would be interested in establishing new military high schools. Please note that thanks to the military high schools we have gained some schools. Moreover, in my patriotic and defense area the military high schools can become models for civil defense training in other educational institutions.

[Interviewer] Thank you for your comments.

DEFENSE MINISTRY PUBLISHERS TRY TO ATTRACT YOUNGER READERSHIP

Warsaw RADAR in Polish No 30, 24 Jul 86 pp 10, 11

[Interview with Colonel Franciszek Stepniowski, director of the Ministry of National Defense Publishers, by Tadeusz J. Zolcinski: "We Are Publishers for Everyone"]

[Text] [Question] Colonel, you represent a publisher that needs no introduction. But perhaps it would be worthwhile to give a profile of your publishing house.

[Answer] Certainly, we are well known. As regards our profile, perhaps we can begin from our beginnings. The house was created in 1947, during the difficult postwar period, when the scarcity of the printed work, as of everything else, was sorely felt. We had to undertake the difficult task of meeting readers' needs. Practically the house began from nothing and overcame obstacles that are unimaginable today.

Looking back, we should say that we have gained in popularity among the reading public. Our gain is also a result of the fact that we are the only military publisher in Poland. In our books we strive to cultivate patriotic and internationalist attitudes; we popularize knowledge of the history of our people, the history of our arms, from the earliest times to the military valor of Poles during the Second World War. Our intention for years has been to cultivate the idea of the defense of the country and an understanding of the need for military service in peace.

[Question] You are famous for many series and large printings.

[Answer] It is true that we publish annually about 140 titles in a combined printing of more than 9 million copies. Many of them are published as part of continuing series. For example, the series "Famous Battles," begun in 1981, which includes studies of the most famous and interesting battles from classical antiquity to the Second World War is very popular. So far 18 titles in a combined printing of 600,000 copies have appeared.

Since 1957 we have published the "Library of Military Knowledge," for military enthusiasts and everyone interested in the military problems of the world. This series presents the classic works of military thought, military histories,

contemporary war theory and doctrine, military pedagogy and psychology, military sociology, war economics, and also memoirs of outstanding leaders and strategists. Three years ago we began a new thematic series, "Types of Armed Forces and Armies." So far this series has published 285 works in a combined printing of 1.224 million copies.

The series "The Military and Politics," begun in 1984, includes 10 titles so far. On the other hand, popular technical books usually appear in the series "Library of Popular Technical Knowledge" (Sowa), begun in 1960. In 1978 we began the series "The Bellona Library," in which war topics are presented in belles lettres. But as far as quantity is concerned the popular series "Golden Tiger" occupies first place (about 600 titles and nearly 105 million copies), "Sensations of the XXth Century," 130 volumes, and the series "Labyrinth," more than 130 titles.

As you can see, there are a lot of these series, and I have not mentioned everything.

[Question] Personally, I have reservations about two of the series you mentioned: the "Golden Tiger" and the "Sensations of the XXth Century." I believe that overly fictionalized accounts of topics falsify historical events. There is too much fantasy and invention in them.

[Answer] I do not agree with you. The basic function of these series is to popularize facts and events connected with recent history. The volumes of the series "Golden Tiger" present episodes from the Second World War in an interesting manner. They also touch on the years when peoples' power was being solidified in Poland. On the other hand the range of subjects in the series "Sensations of the XXth Century," as its title suggests, is much broader. The authors of the individual volumes are well-known journalists or historians acquainted with the given topic. They always add a prospective bibliography, which usually reflects suggestions from the editors, to prospectus for their proposed book. All these volumes are addressed to younger readers. Thus there are appropriate style conventions, frequently from the adventure genre.

[Question] As you have said the house publishes novels about war or the military. It is not easy to write about these subjects. What criteria do you use to evaluate proposals for novels?

[Answer] For fiction we use criteria that match the expectations of the various groups of readers, from the so-called mass reader who seeks reliable information presented in an attractive way to readers who seek deep reflection and important, eternal contents. We attach great importance to the literary quality of the books we publish. Obviously, we prefer prose about events of the Second World War that are still alive in the social consciousness, the occupation and the solidifying of peoples' rule. contrary to some opinions, we do not restrict ourselves with a narrow thematic corset. Thus I can say that all important contemporary problems, that all crucial events from the past, fall within the range of a military publisher's interests and that our readers have accepted our broad profile. The proof is in the sold-out titles.

[Question] You publish a large number of memoirs.

[Answer] Memoirs occupy a special place. They are an authentic record that brings us nearer to the details, that sometimes give us a better grasp of the past than a historical monograph, for which they are a source. Among memoirs we have published many titles by Polish authors, participants in the armed battles and resistance, soldiers of peacetime; we have also published many translations. The memoirs of outstanding leaders of the Soviet Army deserve mention here. For completeness, I should add that we have published translations of works by leaders of the allies and by our opponents in the Second World War.

The authors of memoirs published by us also participated in the events as common soldiers, who present their own point of view, subjectively and their works weave a mosaic of the fates of the common people taking part in important historical events.

[Question] You publish many monographs.

[Answer] They occupy a major place in our plans, especially those on Polish arms or the Second World War. The house's production includes monographs on units of people's Polish Army (armies, division, regiments, schools, higher schools), the prewar Polish Army, monographs from the series "War of Liberation of the Polish Nation" that includes volumes primarily on the contribution of Poles to victory, about the battles of the Polish Armed Forces in the West, and the resistance movement in Poland. Biographies of famous Polish leaders from various historical periods also constitute a series.

[Question] Could you comment on how the encyclopedias and lexicons your house publishes differ from those published by other houses?

[Answer] I think encyclopedias are the most enduring part of every house's production and are much sought after. So far we have published a 3-volume "Small Military Encyclopedia." This work contains information on the history and organization of armed forces and about everything connected with them.

Another type is the "Encyclopedia of Military Technology" that presents different types of weapons. A first in Poland is the publication of one of the few of its kind, "Encyclopedia of the Second World War." It contains summary entries that pay particular attention to topics concerning Poland, the great patriotic war of the USSR, the resistance movement, and the organization and action of regular units of the Polish Army and partisan units.

Briefly, there are also a "Lexicon of Military Knowledge" and an illustrated dictionary titled "1000 Words On...."

Currently we are working on an "Encyclopedia of Military Air Forces." For all practical purposes, this will be the first work of this type in Poland and one of the few in existence. Work is also underway for a new 2-volume edition of the "Encyclopedia of the Second World War."

[Question] Younger readers see things differently, and so they read different things about history or even the Second World War. What are you doing to make them readers of your books?

[Answer] Excuse me, but we aim many of our books at younger readers. We want to make them aware of the military. The series "Golden Tiger" and "Sensations of the XXth Century," "TBU," or "Sowa," to which you objected, are directed to the younger readers. It is encouraging, however, that we have observed through frequent personal contacts with our younger readers that a tremendous number of them also use our scholarly works, and they show excellent knowledge of the subject. Such readers are very dear to us because they will become real savants of our history, military history, and military technology.

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CHANGE IN APATHETIC YOUTH ATTITUDE REQUIRED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Steadily are we going forward. "We have completed the No 167 course" says one. "And we have issued the relevant certificates," the other butts in. "Our indoctrination is permanent in nature," the third one stresses, "and we try," the fourth plugs in "to organize a seminar, to contribute to the struggle for...."

Everyone is busy doing something. Caring and caring for the youth. Reports are being prepared. Catalogs of suggestions are making their appearance. There is lucidity... one should... one must.... Youth is a specific social category! Youth must not be separated from the remaining layers of population! A bow here, a bow there. Overworked educators at school, overworked youth organization activists, overworked practitioners and scientists. And youth, where the dickens is youth? Yes--all this brings the old joke to mind about the fellow who was pushing an empty wheelbarrow from a railroad car to a truck and back again. When asked why his wheelbarrow was empty, breathlessly he answered that there was such a lot of work to be done that he had no time to load it....

Facts speak loudly. On the one hand, we are dealing with a school, academic or otherwise, with four youth organizations having education as one of their aims, with further, numerous agencies such as TWP, TKKS or, last but not least, with the press, radio and TV and, on the other hand... with research findings. And these show, in black and white, if just to mention the report issued in March by the IBPM (Institute of Research into Youth Problems), and concerning the youth's socio-political awareness on the eve of the 10th party congress, that all the efforts made by all the above agencies notwithstanding, there is little youth does know. Almost one young Pole out of four has a very erroneous idea about what the expression 'political authorities' means. There are no more than 10 percent who understand the steering and leading role played by the PZPR. The correct definition of the role played by the working class under socialist conditions can be supplied by no more than one-third of the young.

The majority of undergraduates fail to perceive the role played by economic relations and by a common market in shaping the national character. As much as 84 percent of the young people have no interest at all in economic reform. As many as 76 percent profess their lack of knowledge of youth organization

aims and desires and, what is even more serious, such ignorance is freely confessed by one-half of ZSMP, 62 percent of ZMW members, and 52 percent of those in the ZHP (!).

There must be a mistake somewhere if so many people are supplying the youth with knowledge and the youth knows so little. From my numerous discussions with representatives of the young generation it is clear that they do wish to acquire knowledge. This is a statement of importance. Meanwhile... due to school curricula being overloaded, the lessons become just a formality (e.g., according to the latest IBPM findings, at history lessons, just 11 percent of those polled are not bored stiff. This means that nearly 90 percent are!). Youth organization members are able to find out how to organize a bivouac, or acquire a student's home, or beg or borrow construction materials for the construction of a rural youth club.... I am exaggerating, of course, and so they may gain socio-political knowledge as well. Over the past year, members of one youth organization have been polled. Among the queries: 'the place of schools, academic and otherwise, in socialist Poland,' 'the role played by the ZSMP in the education system,' 'the role played by, and the importance of, the ZSMP in the socio-political system of PRL' or 'the resolutions and documents of the fourth ZSMP congress.' I can only guess how well attended these meetings were. The more so because I have had occasion to take part in a few of them, and to see how this was being done. Well, it was all right. Some did not show up, some were falling asleep, others were reading books, still others were shouting obscenities at the people on the beach, and the lecturer was delivering his lecture. I cannot recall what he said because it seems to me, I had dozed off myself.

Petrified poison is the mortal sin of the so-called education agencies. It is not true that our reality is uninteresting. It is very interesting, sometimes even too much so. It is just that presenting it may be boring, and often, too often, it is. However, and while this has been shown by research, it is discernible without any scientific analyses that youth would just like to chat using the most everyday words. But to do this, the educators, all of them, not just the teachers, are short of time. It is easier to prepare a lecture on "trends, forms and methods of vocational activation of working youth" (this is the authentic title of a lecture, delivered to vacationers as well) than to chat with the young on how to live (even though this is what the teenagers need most of all).

Personally, I am not inclined to blame the school for the current situation, meaning that in spite of so many efforts, so little is known to youth. For it is the school's task to supply youth with general, not just socio-political knowledge. I agree, one would have liked the schools to better prepare youth in this field as well. However, what is there to justify the non-school educational agencies? Why does the ZSP organize a seminar that does not lead anywhere at all?

Why does the ZSP use the worst indoctrination standards without looking for new forms? Why does the TKKS invite school boys to a scientific session when they understand very little of what they are told there? Is it because the "work with youth" slogan must find its way to the appropriate pigeonhole?

I fail to understand why the TV, and so the widest-range medium, cannot afford well-balanced publicity, going straight to the young (the TV has been able to present information since the introduction of the so-called 'Telexpress framework chats.' Bravo!) I do not know, even though I should like to know, why in the youth press (SZTANDAR MŁODYCH being the glorious exception), there is so little said about political knowledge and so much about bad customs and manners.... And my words are not acrobatics but reasonable suggestions.

Conclusions? Let me quote from the IBPM report: "... owing to its superficiality and various gaps... the youth's socio-political knowledge fails to formulate a lasting and unequivocally favorable disposition for attitudes motivated by the socialist ideology. Nor does it aid the formulation of a rational, thorough evaluation of Poland's political reality."

Perhaps someone would be kind enough to take care of this problem. Well, is there anyone?

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SECURITY SERVICE CADETS ON MOTIVATIONS, ROLE MODELS

Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 12 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Waldemar Mielczarek and Mieczysław Stepaniuk, students of the Higher Officers' School of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by Dariusz Szymczycha: "The Fuse That Did Not Fail"]

[Text] [Question] Sitting here are representatives of professions disliked by society, internal security and journalism. Why?

[Answer] Put the question another way. Should the militia be like or should it ensure order and public security? Which is more important for society? People surely do not smile at militiamen if they feel unsafe. When they fear juvenile delinquents, when they lock their doors with three bolts because they fear thieves, etc.

[Question] People do not smile at an officer of the law even if everything is OK.

[Answer] That is a hypothetical situation. In any case, for many, a well liked, good militiaman is one who winks at various infractions and violations. Others marvel at the English bobby and hold him up as a model for our militia. They say that this guy helps old women across the street and is quiet; the only repressive thing he does is blow his whistle. Nothing, just love him. But this bobby has a night stick larger than the riots sticks used in Poland and when he uses it he does not behave like a gentlement. Bringing up this doubtful model, they forget how much of an educational role our militia fills: about cooperation with scouts, in traffic schools, about work to protect children and youth from crime, about housing accounts for orphans. The students of our school undertake similar actions. But everyone remembers only that security is bad, because it stepped on someone's toes. The crux of the matter is that usually they are not toes but a cancer we have discovered and should separate from the rest of the healthy organism.

[Answer] No one likes people who invade people's private lives, point out their mistakes, and demand the appropriate consequences.

[Question] What attracts someone to such service? The television serial with Lieutenant Borewicz? "Stakes Greater Than Life"?

[Answer] You know from the previous question that it is not the desire for applause or social prestige. Because we work on the so-called silent front, we cannot achieve the popularity or public renown of the famous detective. My knowledge of history, especially of Polish-German and Polish-Soviet relations, make my decision for me. I chose this work and this school because, like my colleagues, I think patriotically or, in less elevated terms, I understand the Polish geopolitical reality.

[Answer] Barbara Pietkiewicz wrote in POLITYKA about a riot police unit and showed how their attitudes developed. There they learned what it means to see society from the other side for the first time, to stand in front of the mob, follow orders, conquer pain, and dilemmas. Once a 20-year old realized that he was right although a hundred were wrong. And he felt an inner strength that enabled him to overcome the mistakes of the majority. At that moment a sense of civic duty began to develop in him. Without this it would be difficult to conceive of becoming a candidate for our school. But that is only the beginning of a road that is a type of political declaration.

[Question] Who makes this declaration? Surely only selected individuals, but from what social groups?

[Answer] More than 90 percent of the students of the Higher Officers' School come from workers' and farmers' families. While only a couple of percent are children of employees of our ministry.

[Question] Half of the first year students of the school are party members. On graduation nearly all of them are party members. Why do the individuals in your service take on such additional insurance? Or is it just ballast?

[Answer] Neither. It is natural and understandable that future officers of the security service, whose task is to ensure the implementation of the party's program should identify themselves with the party and belong to it.

[Question] A party membership card then is a reinforcement of an officer's rank?

[Answer] In the sense of ideology, yes, but in a practical sense, no. Access to the party is not imposed from outside, and it settles nothing.

[Question] What to do mean?

[Answer] Both 20 year old youths and functionaries with a dozen or so years of service come to the school. For the latter their studies are not a road to a career but a continuation of a life they selected years earlier. At school everyone is equal' no one has a handicap due to their age. The older students do not parade their experience; the young students temper their fantasy. Neither instrumental motivations nor ambition or anything else drives us. Some call it a common language, others ideological commitment. There are certainly other names, but we all know that our work is political in nature. But inasmuch as this is true, we must prove ourselves not only with our views, our philosophy, but also with our actions. We must be able to speak, to do, and to convince.

My experiences over the last few years have shown that conflicts can be resolved by conversation, discussion, arguments. Thus, we leave the Higher Officers' School not as representatives of a repressive organization, whose task is to torture society, but as people who are to carry out certain political assignments.

[Question] But of what use is the Union of Socialist Polish Youth in such a highly politicized and leftist environment?

[Answer] How can you monitor the suitability, attitude, ideology, and activeness of a party candidate? Good grades in your studies are not sufficient to be promoted to party membership. In the youth organization, the future party members earn their necessary horns.

[Answer] After graduating from the Higher Officers' School, many of us will organize and lead union activities in our units. Here we gain experience.

[Question] In every profession there are a few recognized masters, people who are models and authorities. What role models do you have?

[Answer] The question is something of a provocation.

[Question] Perhaps that is my profession.

[Answer] Well then, it is more appropriate for me to give a general answer. The patron of our school is Feliks Dzierzynski, add nothing, take nothing away. But I do admit that this model, because it has been used frequently is too ceremonial. But searching for a model, whether a personality or a name, does not solve our more crucial problem. What kind of model do we need today, what model is most worthwhile and most necessary? Recently we have brought up out of the past various models mostly because our opponents are telling society that the left has no roots and that the workers' revolutionary movement has achieved nothing. Today we must make up for what the historians neglected or even trashed. We must correct the mistakes of those who have preserved Poland's history, for it is not the glorious history we had. Historical models have been upset by these clumsy hands. We need time and tact in order to gain the confidence of the people and demythologize these models. Today we should pay less attention to models from the period of Mieszko I and draw our models from the street and the factory.

[Answer] But since we are talking about names, there are people who are held in high esteem because of their principled behavior, faithfulness to standards, and outstanding performance on duty.

[Question] In the hall at your school there is a motto of F. Dzierzynski on the wall: "A chekist has a burning heart, a clear mind, and clean hands." Is that enough today?

[Answer] No we must add that he is also knowledgeable and has the appropriate theoretical and practical training.

[Answer] And the experience that the students of our school have gained during the last few years.

[Interviewer] Thank you and may the "silent front" be quiet.

SECURITY SERVICES, CITIZENS MILITIA ANNIVERSARY OBSERVATIONS

Photo Exhibit Recalls War Effort

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] To the people who survived those years filled with sacrifices, the exhibit which opened on 1 October in KMPiK "The New World" will offer an opportunity for recalling their own youth, the times of great changes, often tragic deaths of their loved ones and colleagues. For the young people the exhibit entitled 'Safeguarding the Socialist Order' will be a lesson, supported by documents and photographs, on the 42 year old history of the People's Poland and the role that the Citizens Militia and Security Services played in defending the socialist values.

Dozens of exhibited objects pertain to two time periods, historic and contemporary. In the first one, photocopies of decrees, announcements, documents, and photos present a picture of the struggle with our native and foreign reactionary forces, introduction of agricultural reform, and preliminaries to the Referendum. Among those there also are obituaries of young peasants, laborers, those who at that time wore militia uniforms.

The present day militia is an efficient apparatus which has at its disposal the newest technical inventions. Using for instance ultra violet rays, it is able to detect forgery in documents, bonds, and notes. Its members are ready to confront any common crime or the most highly sophisticated methods of espionage.

Representatives from the political and administrative sector as well as representatives from departments of security services and internal affairs participated in the opening of the exhibit.

Warsaw Observances Noted

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] The 42nd anniversary of the founding of MO and SB is being observed in the whole country. On this occasion numerous ceremonies and festivities are taking place at which officials, who distinguished themselves in the service of public law and order, property and health, are being honored and receiving decorations. Many of those outstanding individuals received banners donated by the people.

On 6 October a commemorative meeting of MO and SB functionaries and employees of internal affairs took place in Warsaw. The participants recalled the early years of the newly created Polish People's Republic, the part played in it by the members of the Department of Internal Affairs fighting the native reactionary forces. It was underscored that more than 12 thousand members of the militia, members of ORMO and soldiers fell victim to that struggle during the years 1944-1948. At present the most important function of the MO and SB is fighting crime and manifestations of social ills, activities serving to preserve public law and order.

On Monday in front of the Monument of Gratitude to the Soviet Army in Warsaw a ceremony took place in which a banner was presented to the South Praga District Office of Internal Affairs, which was contributed by the inhabitants of that district. Janusz Kubasiewicz, deputy member of KC Politburo and KW PZPP first secretary, was present.

The monuments and memorial plaques which were unveiled on the anniversary bring back the memory of those first most dramatic postwar years. Nineteen names of those MO and ORMO members who gave their lives are inscribed on the base of the monument unveiled on 6 October in Hajnowka (voivodship Bialystok); five names were inscribed on a memorial plaque in Drohiczyn on Bug.

The meetings with representatives of political and social organizations provided an opportunity to thank those who served the cause of public security. Many of the MO and SB members received state and departmental distinctions. Colonel Sylwester Rogalewski and Colonel Jerzy Michalkiewicz from WUSW in Bialystok received Commanders' Crosses of the Order of the Rebirth of Poland. Officers' Crosses of the Order of the Rebirth of Poland were received by the following: Major Henryk Niezgodka from RUSW in Jawor (voivodship Legnica), Lieutenant Colonel Stanislaw Pesta from Jelenia Gora, and Lieutenant Colonel Stanislaw Cochar from WUSW in Tarnow. In that city a meeting took place with mothers who have more than one child serving in agencies of public security. Among the 23 women who received the insignia of 'Meritorious Service in Internal Defense Forces' were Maria Pagoda, whose 6 sons are working in the MO and Barbara Goc and Zofia Waskowicz, each of whom has 3 sons working in the militia.

Officers Donate Blood

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Text] On the day before their own holiday, 7 October, a group of more than 40 members of the Warsaw Office of Internal Affairs voluntarily donated blood to the blood bank of the Hospital-Monument Children's Health Center.

It is worth recalling that at present there are already 18 clubs of voluntary donors PCK comprised of more than 700 SUSW members. In the last 20 years the workers of MO and SB voluntarily donated almost 10 thousand liters of that precious liquid. Clubs connected with the Department of Land and River Traffic of SUSW and the District Office of Internal Affairs Warsaw-Mokotow, deserve a special distinction. Four officials who have already donated 25 liters of blood received the title: 'For meritorious service to the nation's health.'

Observances in Wroclaw, Krakow

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Oct pp 1, 2

[Text] Forty-two years ago the Citizens' Militia and Security Forces were founded. Many ceremonial meetings are taking place in the whole country; the people are paying tribute to those who, working and fighting in those units of internal affairs, made the ultimate sacrifice by giving their own life in defense of the ideals of the Polish People's Republic.

On the 7th of this month the inhabitants of Warsaw paid homage to the memory of the many thousand militia men, members of ORM and WP soldiers who died in the immediate postwar years. Wreaths and flowers were placed at the monument "To Those Who Fell in the Defense of People's Poland" by delegations from government administrations, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Warsaw Internal Affairs Office, social and military organizations, youth organizations and various Warsaw plants. The ceremony closed with the playing of the Marseillaise. Wreaths and flowers were also placed at other monuments: Feliks Dzierzynski and Warsaw Heroes 'Nike.'

At many ceremonies tribute was paid to the memory of those heroic militia men who fell in the first postwar years. In Wroclaw Province the traditional Memorial Running Race took place on the track Rypin-Okolewo.

On Tuesday more than 1,000 people, workers from local plants and students from local schools, took part in a demonstration at the obelisk in Lapanow in Tarnow voivodship. They paid tribute to the memors of seven local MO sentries who, 40 years ago, died at the hands of the bandits of the reactionary underground.

On 7 October in Krakow a ceremony took place to present a flag to WUSW, a contribution from local inhabitants. The employees of the largest plants of Warsaw section Ochota, among others 'Ursus,' donated a banner to DUSW in Ochota. In front of the monument to 'Revolutionary Struggles' in Rzeszow, a banner was presented the regional Office of Internal Affairs, donated by Rzeszow inhabitants.

Regional Observances, Awards Noted

Bialystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA in Polish 9 Oct p 1

[Text] Hall of Tradition of the District Office of Internal Affairs in Suwalki. The ceremony which took place here was the most important part of the observance of the 42nd anniversary of the formation of the MO and the SB. The outstanding officers and veterans of the service were greeted by KW PZPR First Secretary Waldemar Berdyla, WK ZSL President Kazimierz Koziol, WRN Chairman Edward Smola, RW PRON Henryk Kukczycki, and voivod Kazimierz Jablonski.

While talking about the immediate postwar activities of the MO and the SB, the head of WUSW, Major Franciszek Kaczmarek, recalled that in the Suwalki region 150, mostly young people wearing white and red armbands, lost their lives in

the battle with reactionary forces. The present-day functionaries are heirs to a glorious tradition of the departments. The distinguished employees and veterans of the service were honored and received decorations. The Commander Cross of Order of Poland's Revival was given to WUSW Deputy Chief Captain aleksy Lozowski, and the Cavalier Cross of the Order of Poland's Rebirth to Major Kazimierz Krysztopik, Staff Sergeant Jan Mackiewicz, Chief Warrant Officer Witold Gorlo, Warrant Officers Tadeusz Dwojewski and Jan Rowinski. Also Crosses of Merit, gold, silver and bronze, medals and insignias for meritorious service were bestowed on Suwalki military personnel ZSWP and fire brigades, as well as the J. Krasicki badge.

Then the swearing-in ceremony of young people starting their service took place. The honor of taking the oath on the WUSW banner was bestowed on Junior Warrant Officer Tadeusz Trzos, Seargeants Mirosław Liszczyna and Ryszard Brzezinski, and Corporal Edward Malinowski.

W. Berdyska, the KW PZPR first secretary, declared that the purpose of founding the MO and SB was to defend, to safeguard the revolutionary sciio-political and economic transformations taking place in Poland. The speaker pointed out the ties between the security services and MO and the working masses. He underscored the imput of the officers in sustaining public law and order. He drew attention to the fact that cooperation between the citizens and the MO is an expression of society's acceptance of the work of those agencies. He thanked all the employees of the Department of Internal Affairs in the voivodship for their selfless service.

On the occasion of the holiday local ceremonies are taking place likewise at the RUSW. Awards are bestowed on outstanding department employees as well as promotions to the rank of warrant officer and non-commissioned officer.

12470/12232

CSO: 2600/195

PRON MEETING EMPHASIZES INNER RENEWAL

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by (r): "Collective Participants in the Rebirth Movement--New Impetus Needed"]

[Excerpt] (P) (Own service). After meeting for two days, in a plenary session and in 5 working groups, the representatives of the collective participants in PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] went their separate ways with the conviction that the time had not been wasted. Jerzy Jaskiernia, Secretary General of the PRON National Council, described this meeting as "useful in both form and substance." The purpose of the meeting--to discuss the forms and methods of action of the organizations and associations that have declared their collective membership in PRON, to exchange experiences, and to gather comments and suggestions for further cooperation--was achieved.

The consideration of the role of the collective participants in PRON was very timely. As we mentioned in the last issue of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, a very large number of social organizations have confined themselves to the declaration of their membership, and only sporadically participate in carrying out the movement's program or support PRON initiatives. A new impetus was thus necessary.

The situation to date was described as follows by one of the social activists: "Most of the collective participants in PRON demonstrate their membership through declarations and through the participation of their chiefs in the plenary meetings. After all, we are not concerned with 'figureheads,' but rather genuine action." This really is a question of genuine action, and not participation in sessions, seminars, conferences, meetings, or representation at ceremonies on the occasion of anniversaries, holidays, special days...

One can say that this is how the idea of reconciliation is realized--through action. The forms and methods of this action may vary. Some social organizations and associations can act as collective experts, and can support various PRON undertakings and initiatives with the knowledge, professional experience, and organizing skills of their activists. In turn, the rebirth movement, as a spokesman for collective public opinion, can promote various initiatives from the social organizations and associations that have announced their collective membership in PRON.

PRON EXAMINES ROLE IN JOB CERTIFICATION PROCESS

Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Oct 86 p 5

[Article by J. Try.: "PRON's Role in Certification"]

[Text] (Own information) (C). What role can PRON [Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth] play in the review of jobs and organizational structures in the economy and the state, and what should this role look like? What should be done in order for the participation of PRON activists in certifying jobs to be effective and significant? These questions were considered on 20 October in Warsaw at a meeting of members of the Committee on Socioeconomic Initiatives of the PRON National Council.

During the discussion, which lasted for several hours and which was heated on several occasions, three basic directions for action were established. Above all, it was stated, it is necessary to specify the concepts and methods for conducting the review, because in the opinion of the participants in the conference, they have not been fully worked out in many respects. The second task is the active involvement of PRON activists in the work of the party-government review committee, and in the third place, it is necessary to be careful, at all levels of the activity of PRON organizations, to prevent any departures from the basic principles of the review as a result of the administration's resistance to it.

The participants in the discussion emphasized that there are real dangers to the correct performance of the tasks resulting from the review, since many factors that would compel efficient management, more efficient employment, and the elimination of wastefulness at individual enterprises are still lacking. Wincenty Lewandowski, the vice chairman of the PRON National Council, who chaired the meeting, stated in his summation that the job review is a problem that is so fundamental for the country's economic future and so significant for the full implementation of the economic reform that it requires the integration of all social forces.

9909

CSO: 2600/172

KRAKOW PZPR CALLS SPECIAL COMMISSION ON BUILDING SCANDAL

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Article by Andrzej Gesing: "Eliminating the Consequences of the Construction Disaster in Krakow"]

[Text] Krakow. As we have already reported several times, at the Zarzecze-Widok housing development, 61 single-family houses built with components produced by Prefabet in Skawina in danger of collapsing. The matter was revealed at the party voivodship reports conference in May 1986. As a result of that, a special PZPR Coordinating Committee commission was appointed to investigate the reasons and to determine who was responsible.

The commission found violations and failures to adhere to technological regulations, both in the production and storage of the components and in construction.

As a result of the party activities, and after our published reports, all of the design, contracting, and evaluation units concerned began to deal with the matter. An investigation by the prosecutor's office started. The district arbitration commission is conducting proceedings.

Basic party organizations, including the one at Miastoprojekt in Krakow, have participated in resolving this very important and major social problem. The executive board of Miastoprojekt's POP [basic party organization], coming to the defense of its designers, who in its opinion did not neglect their duties, states that the construction of the housing development was not done in accordance with the principles of the art of construction, or in accordance with the technical specifications for performing construction and assembly work.

Assessing the seriousness and significance of the problem, Miastoprojekt, on the basis of an expert evaluation by ITB [Institute for Construction Technology], has decided that by the end of October it will draft a plan for repairing the endangered buildings, along with organizing the work.

As we were informed by Wlodzimierz Lakomski, the chairman of the PZPR Coordinating Committee's special commission, work has begun at the Zarzecze-Widok housing development on eliminating the consequences of the disaster.

The party's efforts resulted not only in working out a means of eliminating the danger, but also in the formation in Krakow, at the suggestion of ITB, of a department of that organization's audit-study inspectorate for the needs of the city and the region. Krakow is the only city outside the capital to have one.

Unfortunately, the matter has still not been settled. Funds for the repairs are necessary.

The court and the district arbitration commission will determine who is responsible. We will return to this matter.

9909

CSO: 2600/172

WROCLAW PZPR EVALUATION OF EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] According to party evaluation, education in Wroclaw is regressing. However, the Wroclaw Voivodship situation is not exceptional against the background of other scientific centers in Poland. Apart from Warsaw, where things are easier because of the proximity of financial sources, Wroclaw is in the same boat as the entire country.

The regression however is secondary, and caused by the economic crisis; for the past 4 or 5 years, money has not been available for, e.g. equipment; therefore, research has been slowed down. In addition, policies concerning intelligentsia were not clear and, after 1981, matched the dearth of means. At present, the problem of parochialism is making its appearance in scientific circles. To simplify it to the utmost, it finds its expression in the affirmation: 'it is preferable to use our own inferior quality tools than better ones which must be shared with others.' Hence the distrust regarding all centralized means--shared labs etc. All the same, there are fields of research in which world level results can only be achieved by collective efforts.

Under conditions of poverty, unpopular decisions are unavoidable. And in the process of deciding in the right, if unpopular, a strong rector's authority is necessary, and this, in turn, is at variance with the academic schools, present self-government. Such a model was all right in peaceful times but not under the present conditions menacing science. What is to be done? There is a compromise: the sound, "Science 2000" program, including plans for school development and for resistance, offered adverse trends. At present, the schools will try to gain better access to sources of finance. Moreover, the party is preparing to promote initiatives enabling science to approach the national economy, and to insert the accomplishments of the former into the life of the latter. To the party's mind, this is the universal key. What is to be avoided are cases similar to that of a Wroclaw scientist who devised a drug against cancer. Enjoying the local authorities' support, the relevant proposals were conveyed to Warsaw. And what has happened? Nothing at all so far....

"It would be a poor frogmen's school without the students being taught how to swim." And now, a student graduating from a Polish senior high school often knows the left bank tributaries of the Rhine better than those of the Vistula. Nor is he able to feel his way in Poland's actual socio-political conditions. A frogmen's school?

Hence, it is the party's stance that our schools must be Polish, and provide a solid knowledge of the national language, geography and history. They must be secular so that the knowledge is not confused with faith by some. For even those who reluctantly accept the socio-political conditions present in Poland must live there. Hence, they must know how to act in a state with defined social relations. Furthermore, the schools must be well organized.

The problems as presented in the above article and in the preceding one will no doubt be discussed again at today's session of the Wroclaw Voivodship PZPR report and election conference.

5174/12232

CSO: 2600/213

PZPR ACADEMICIAN RECALLS 1956, NEGATES POPULAR INTERPRETATIONS

Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 29 Oct 86 p 3

[Article: Interview with Professor Dr Adolf Dobieszewski, Pro Rector, Party Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences by Hanna Swieszczakowska, date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] "Thirty years have gone by since the events which have become something of a symbol in the latest history of Poland. October 1956 is what I have in mind. I suppose the time gap allows me to present a more general evaluation. What is the experience of that October which, today, is particularly useful in resolving our problems?"

[Answer] "We attribute special significance to certain anniversaries. From that viewpoint, we analyze 1956, then 1970, then 1980. I think such periods may not be viewed separately but should be considered stages in a longer process of history. Moreover, it would have been simplifying too much to limit history to subjective activities and results. Social development is governed by general rules, and crossing from one stage to another is one of them.

In 1956, a certain stage in Poland's socialist construction ended. The ways and means for attaining social aims, as available at that time, had been exhausted, and new ones had to be sought. This consciousness was also maturing in other countries' communist movements, and that was occurring a long time before the breakthrough, i.e. the 20th congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

It is obvious that such processes were obscured by warped notions of legality and democracy. However, they were not so much the sign as the consequence of growing difficulties in many fields, chiefly in the economy. At the outset, it seemed that quite numerous groups of people would believe that problems were the outcome of certain people's ill will. Time has shown that the reasons behind them were more complex than that.

In 1956, people in general became aware that socialist construction methods could not be bestowed by decree. Moreover, such methods could not remain in force forever because in the social processes what was good yesterday was becoming a hindrance today. It was perceived that simple solutions such as land reform, nationalization or industrialization were not sufficient to attain the genuine socialization of means of production, the essence of socialism, that going forward required steady reforms and was a very long range process bristling with contradictions.

At the October plenum, the program of reforms was presented by Wladyslaw Gomulka. Such reforms met the party members' and the population's postulates, if only half-way, and this was why the new leader was enthusiastically welcomed. The questions as then posed had their theoretical-ideological meaning and, even today, most of them remain timely."

[Question] "Does it not mean that a substantial proportion of the eighth plenum postulates have remained in the sphere of ideas or otherwise, that their genuine implementation had not begun until the ninth PZPR congress?"

[Answer] "I strongly object to this way of presenting the matter. It would have been more legitimate to ask why the processes as announced in October 1956 had not started as early as expected. Perhaps as a party, as a society, we were not mature enough for some of those tasks? However, they live in our consciousness even though we do not invariably realize it. Quite a few of today's ideas for renovation and reform have their roots in 1956.

Let us take concrete problems. It was said in 1956 that socialism could be constructed only by the working classes, not against the will of the people, that the party was not an aim per se. A superior role to be played by the Sejm and by representative bodies was repeatedly requested. Today, democratization of social life is the party's chief concern.

Worker councils have had their start at the eighth party plenum. In that process, today's autonomy has its roots.

At that time, changes in agricultural policies had been announced. The purpose of this was not to make peasants happy if peasant farms still showed development prospects. However, the main idea was the same as today, rural reconstruction called for certain means. But the main barrier to progress consisted of industry still failing to supply the countryside with a sufficient volume of products. Nevertheless, socialist changes are taking place in rural areas in an absolutely natural way. In 1956, the state and cooperative sector consisted of about 10 percent of the land as opposed to 30 percent today.

At the eighth plenum, the question of production effectiveness had been posed. It was decided that no lagging industrial plants or agricultural production cooperatives would be subsidized by the state. The same is being said today.

Also, the cult policies have then been determined anew. Gomulka and Wyszynski were the architects of the agreement between church and state. To my mind, the question who lost and who gained does not make sense. Society, the nation has gained. As formulated at that time, the principle that the church deals with matters of faith and the authorities with affairs of state remains valid for both parties up to this very day."

[Question] "After October, we have gone through successive 'historical turning points,' each of which was supposed to have been the last. The critics of socialism believe that this was a sign of correctness, characteristic of our system...."

[Answer] "What was correct was that program solutions concerning the construction of socialism, social development forms and methods had been exhausted. The trick is to take hold of the moment when the program is to be amended or changed. However, complacency, habit are states all of us are subject to, not authorities alone. But what may be forgivable in the behavior of an individual is inadmissible in social practice in party life. Authorities must be subject to steady control, for those in charge have interests of their own and are entangled in the interests of various classes, social layers and groups. By these, their decisions and attitudes are affected. This is why the transparency of political life is so important as well as the right to criticize.

What is needed are steady, strong pressures brought to bear by the working classes and the party demanding concrete and continual changes, in plants and enterprises as well. For it is at the level of enterprises that the difference between theory and practice is at its clearest. People who are mouthing catch-penny phrases in public are stifling human initiative at home. For example, everyone favors reform, autonomy, but this is understood by every enterprise as, first of all, the right to dictate prices, to collect profits that are not invariably legitimate. Later on, the very same producers are meeting at the market to grumble about inflation. Democratization must by all means be accompanied by the limitation of particularism.

There is nothing more harmful than the belief that if today we succeed in doing away with inflated problems, we will forever enjoy blessed peace. Such ideas, especially when harbored by politicians, must lead to new errors and tensions. Absolute peace there never will be. The problems resolved today will give birth tomorrow to other problems which we are often unable to imagine. A similar thesis was also to be found in eighth plenum documents.

One must get rid of illusions to the effect that socialism can resolve any problem once and for all, that it is free of contradictions, conflicts or setbacks. This does not mean that setbacks cannot be averted or contradictions and conflicts resolved in good time. Hence, the 'golden ideas' of the kind that the 10th congress had prepared ring false as a final program for everything and that it is enough to realize its principles. Such thinking is pregnant with crisis. The 10th congress did carry out a thorough analysis of Poland's socio-economic reality. It outlined a genuine program for overcoming the crisis. However, the congress documents may not be considered oracles, and the delegates as miracle men. Its fundamental guidelines are the requirement for research, for creative and critical relationships with any matter whatsoever, for readiness to introduce program changes whenever necessary."

[Question] "I believe that in your statement the answer is contained why the hopes, in connection with the reform program as announced at the eighth plenum of the central committee in 1956, have not been fully satisfied. It also contains a pointer for the future. Hence, perhaps the commemorations of anniversaries have their merits insofar as they afford opportunities for a fresh glance at the important experiences of the past."

5174/12232

CSO: 2600/200

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM TO COMBAT 'SOCIAL PATHOLOGY' SET

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] According to information supplied by the secretariat of the Council of Minister's Committee for Law, Public Order and Social Discipline, an evaluation at the voivodship level is about to begin of the implementation of tasks as determined by the government "program of preventing and combating social pathology and crime over the years 1986-1990" and of the schedule of such implementation. The examination will be carried out by ad hoc teams made up by the representatives of the committee and of law enforcement agencies.

Among other matters, the evaluation will extend to:

1. whether any activities have been undertaken and, if so, what were they, for the integration of production tasks at the plants, industrial and otherwise, with the educational processes concerning the crews, and the younger ones in particular;
2. at state administration agencies, how are the provisions of the PRL Government officials' code of duties complied with concerning their influence in shaping professional ethics and ensuring the correct government office--citizen relations;
3. what efforts have been made to enforce the duty of being sober at the office and when performing one's work;
4. how is prohibition being applied to persons previously dismissed in disciplinary proceedings, in particular for the consumption of liquor during business hours, when being employed at a higher level or better remunerated positions or ones similarly held;
5. what are the educational activities at student houses, worker hotels, and the health and hygiene conditions of such facilities;
6. the implementation of the law course program at education establishments above the grade school level;
7. whether specialized counseling agencies have been set up at localities and areas with a high rate of alcoholism, drug addiction and other symptoms of

demoralization of youth. At such agencies, pedagogues, psychologists, sociologists, lawyers and physicians should be on duty;

8. how does the local school board's welfare and supervision system work;

9. whether, and how, the defense system functions; i.e. protecting parked cars, and whether social or militia patrols are set up at areas threatened by unlawful activities;

10. whether, and how, the penalty of deprivation of freedom is applied in urban and rural processes concerning the protection of public order and hygiene.

5174/12232

CSO: 2600/200

DAILY'S EDITORIAL CONDEMNS 'DANGER' OF CONSERVATIVE THINKING

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial by (t-z): "The Trump Card of a New Way of Thinking"]

[Text] (P) We probably do not have to convince each other that today's sociopolitical reality is different from that of several years ago, 10-20 years ago, or several decades ago. If it is different, then we must also change the way in which we think about it, our method of analyzing and assessing it, and also--if not above all--drawing conclusions from it. It is precisely this new view of reality that we are trying to disseminate in the current PZPR reports-electoral campaign.

In our present situation, conservatism in approaching the problems of the people, the state, and the economy is undesirable and dangerous. We often talk about how it can interfere with the economic reform, and cite concrete examples. Relatively little, however, is heard about how it is also harmful to the reform in our way of thinking. Habit and intellectual laziness are still taking their toll, and it is necessary to fight them.

The fact of the acceptance of the slogan of the struggle against ossified thinking, a slogan originating from the political center, still does not settle the matter. Certainly, the approval of the main directions of the political, social, and economic changes is undoubtedly a promising fact. Merely approving is not enough, however. We have to fight a battle for a new way of thinking if we want to solve the economic problems successfully and create a new quality of sociopolitical life.

The willingness and efforts to find concrete possibilities for carrying out the party program adopted at the 10th Congress are evident in this area. This applies to the material sphere, however, more than to the activity of the mechanisms of sociopolitical life. The movement of reform transformations has not penetrated too deeply in this field. The superficiality of the changes in the functioning of the institutions of public life has also been confirmed by the voivodship conferences. This includes, among other things, such important questions as the means of implementing the cooperation of the allied forces, the formation of proper relationships between the legislative and executive authorities in the state apparatus, and the exercise of the authority of local and worker self-management. The principle of building unity in diversity also

seems to be followed more poorly in local practice; this is particularly pronounced in cadre policy. But after all, all of this creates the real fabric of sociopolitical life throughout the entire country.

In economic issues, which were the ones most discussed in the party debate, progress will be determined by efficiency. Efficiency undoubtedly becomes lower when action is burdened with the ballast of old habits and customs, and higher when it is characterized by openness and unconventionality. The new way of thinking is thus naturally acquiring more and more social significance. It is clearing the way for itself, although not without difficulty, in all social and professional circles.

The PZPR has treated the new way of thinking as a political element, an important factor stimulating its activity. Are the voivodship and plant reports-electoral conferences confirming this direction to a sufficient extent? This question will certainly be answered at the third plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee that Wojciech Jaruzelski has announced.

9909

CSO: 2600/172

CRITICAL 'PROFILE' OF LOCAL DISSIDENT ACTIVIST

Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 31 Oct-2 Nov 86 p 4

[Text] It was not until the turn of 1981 that people started talking about him. Up to that time, he was a modest, greenhorn scientist at the Wroclaw Polytechnic electronics center. Nor did he become famous in his capacity as chairman of Wroclaw Polytechnic 'Solidarnosc' commission. He was 34 at the time and suffering from an inferiority complex. He was awaiting his day. His opportunity came with the proclamation of martial law. Without thinking it over, he at once started organizing a sit-down strike at the Polytechnic. He led it for 2 days, and made it impossible to have it ended in a peaceful manner. However, he was not among the scientists and undergraduates charged with taking part in the action. During their trial in early 1982, his name had become the synonym for personal misfortunes happening to people entangled in illegal activities, whether by sheer bad luck or in an indirect way. However, he lacked the courage to face the court and answer for what he had been doing; he liked it better to wait it out in hiding. Later on, conspiracy became the very substance of his life.

Once underground, he made a career. He became the chief of a group of bodyguards protecting clandestine leaders. He chose a telling pseudonym: "major." Receipts signed by him for 70 or 90,000 zloty that he was collecting monthly for himself and his group refer to this period. And there was no shortage of funds: 80 million cached by Pinior in addition to 'Solidarnosc' members' dues and donations.

By mid-May 1983, following the arrests of Frasnyniuk, Bednarz and Pinior, he became the chief of Lower Silesia's regional strike committee. He then changed his pseudonym to 'Witold.' And it was then that he started swimming in deep conspiratorial waters. In constant communication with underground headquarters, he became a TKK (Tymczasowy Komitet Koordynacyjny--Interim Coordination Committee), and began cooperating with Morawiecki, the 'Fighting Solidarnosc' chief. He was in favor of radical, uncompromising steps, voicing his preferences in numerous statements and messages that called for decisive action. By hook or by crook, he wanted people, and students in particular, to take to the streets.

A year later he started being active under his own name. He was dreaming of Bujak-like popularity both at home and abroad. He was even ahead of Bujak as far as the number of interviews granted by him was concerned, to 'Free Europe' in particular. There was nothing bashful about his words.

He did not welcome the law on special proceedings concerning certain offenses which, just like the preceding acts of pardon, were meant to enable people to return to normal life. But like many others, he realized that this might well be his last chance. However, he was not in a rush to declare himself in an open way, and so awaited TKK instructions defining the new strategy. The relevant decisions were made knows a few weeks ago. They boiled down to making public appearances, while avoiding law enforcement agencies, and to overt activities in infringement of the laws and regulations in force.

To do that, ready patterns were supplied; surrenders were to take place in public, with sympathizers present. This is what has been done by a Warsaw plotter at one of the city's cafes. But M. Muszynski had chosen Wroclaw's St Clement Dworzak Church to announce to the parishioners at mass on 26 October 1986 that he was leaving the underground.

The news reached the SB (Sluzba Bezpieczenstwa--Security Service) but nothing has been done in this respect over the 2 days following the announcement. M. Muszynski was expected of his own free will, to comply with the formalities of surrendering at prosecutor's office. It was not until Wednesday, 29 October, that he was subpoenaed. At noon, he arrived at the office of the Wroclaw-Center prosecutor, but it was not to comply with the simple formality he believed to be superfluous. He considers himself to be above the law.

The prosecutor saw himself compelled to take the appropriate steps. He read out the charge sheet covering 5 and 1/2 years. More than 10 of the charges were subject to heavy penalties. Some of them may be pardoned under the former acts of grace but will they all?

Following interrogation, M. Muszynski returned home. The proceedings continue. It is hard to foresee their outcome. What is certain is that even taking the authorities' extreme good will into consideration, breaking the legal order, whether in engaging in clandestine or overt activities, may not be allowed. This principle is in force all over the world.

5174/12232

CSO: 2600/200

OPINION POLL ON SOCIAL CONCERNS, ADDICTIONS FOREMOST

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Oct 86 p 6

[Text] Information on the "What do you think about it" public opinion poll of the CBOS (Centrum Badania Opinii Spooleczneg--Public Opinion Research Center). The poll was in the form of questionnaires completed by a representative sample of Poland's adult population. A proportion of the questions concerned social pathology.

The majority (70 to 80 percent) of respondents considered the presence of drunkenness, economic crime, juvenile delinquency and drug addiction to be the most dangerous.

Also considered threatening by the majority (50 to 70 percent) were: social insensitivity, bribery, and various condemnable attitudes and irregularities at plants and enterprises, industrial and otherwise, as well as parasitism and speculation. The minority (22 to 37 percent) also referred to occurrences such as social indifference, want of commitment, and the desire to get rich quick whatever the price.

The fact deserves attention that only one-fourth of the respondents considered the botching of work entrusted very dangerous, and even fewer (22.5 percent), the leaving of office or plant to do one's own shopping or other business. Such findings seem to point to excessive tolerance regarding such phenomena of lack of integrity. This was confirmed by indices to the effect that such phenomena were not being considered dangerous. And, precisely, the botching of work and seeing to one's own affairs during business hours were not considered dangerous by 18 percent of the respondents.

The persons polled were asked to evaluate the activities of authorities and agencies in combating pathological phenomena. Such activities were, by the majority of respondents, criticized on the grounds of their low intensity. The opinion "a lot is talked about it, and little done" was voiced by as many as 62 percent. According to 17 percent, much was being done to control pathological phenomena, however, the relevant efforts were described as substantial by no more than 1.5 percent of respondents.

A further question posed was whether the activities undertaken by organizations and agencies were adequate and likely to reduce social pathology. Affirmative

answers were relatively numerous regarding the church (51 percent), the Sejm (47 percent) and the courts of justice (46 percent).

According to respondents, the least effective were the efforts made by citizens themselves (30 percent), by tenant self-government groups (28 percent), schools (21 percent), various youth organizations (20 percent), and by plant and enterprise management (18 percent).

The pollsters also tried to find out the respondents' views regarding the causes of pathological phenomena and ways of overcoming them. It was believed by just one-third of those answering that pathology was caused by insufficient severity of the laws, regulations and law enforcement agencies, and that greater severity would be effective in combating pathology. The opinion was more widespread to the effect that pathological phenomena were the outcome of prevailing social conditions. Among the causes of pathology professional employment of women received first place. While almost 70 percent of metropolitan dwellers pointed to women's gainful occupation as the principal cause of social pathology, such opinion was shared by only 51 percent of rural population.

Hard living conditions and lack of prospects were considered causes of pathological phenomena by over one-half of answers.

The absence of ideals and aims was, by over 44.5 percent of respondents, considered a cause for undesirable social phenomena.

In a further part of the poll, respondents were presented with proposals for concrete steps to be taken, aimed at controlling pathology. The majority (79 percent) was in favor of introducing the obligation to treat people for drunkenness, of the dispatch of social parasites to labor camps (77 percent), and the imposition of heavy fines for wastefulness at plants and enterprises.

The following proposals received the least support: higher liquor prices (13 percent), total prohibition (18 percent), rationing liquor sales (21 percent), and prohibition of poppy growing by private citizens (39 percent).

The respondents were also asked what were the chances of controlling, over the next 5-10 years, plagues such as drug addiction, alcoholism, parasitism, sloppy work, wastefulness, crime and speculation.

The practicality of such proposals was affirmatively evaluated by just a few (1.5-4.9 percent) respondents. Those considering that it was feasible within such a (5-10 years) period to defeat speculation, wastefulness and sloppy work ranged from 30 to 40 percent, and 35 to 45 percent of respondents believed it was well-nigh impossible to do away with such phenomena within the allotted time. A substantial proportion of respondents thought that neither drunkenness nor crime could be eradicated within the proposed period.

5174/12232

CSO: 2600/200

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY METHODOLOGY REVIEWED

Opole TRYBUNA OPOLSKA in Polish 21 Oct 86 p 3

[Article: Interview with Dr Adam Suchonski, Opole Teachers College by Jozef Szczupal, date and place not provided]

[Excerpts] [Question] "For a variety of reasons, the theme of the 3-day scientific conference in Opole, namely 'Contemporary History: Research and Education' is rather puzzling. May I ask you to elucidate the matter in a few words?"

[Answer] "In historian circles, great interest has been aroused by our conference. It was attended by 110 scientists who came from all the Polish academic schools, and who are working in the field of Polish, and non-polish, contemporary history. All academies and polytechnics are represented. Among the participants in the symposium, there are about 100 history teachers from Opole Voivodship senior high schools. Thus, at the conference hall, scientists conducting research into historical phenomena and processes are meeting with the pedagogues who are disseminating the findings of such research in schools and popularizing history among the young. This is the first meeting of its kind and, in a general way, Poland's first conference to discuss this theme and display such a profile. We are expecting a lot to come out of this meeting."

[Question] "What do you intend to discuss at the conference, and what are its aims?"

[Answer] "First of all, our symposium is to provide a suitable platform for swapping ideas on subjects in connection with research into contemporary history. On the agenda: analyzing contemporary historical methodological problems, the current state of contemporary historiography, didactic contemporary historical questions, the history of People's Poland in school, youth awareness and, finally, the place of regional history in researching contemporary history. These, of course, are just examples.

In addition, we wish to discuss the problems of popularization among youth of the still recent but quite arduous period of history."

[Question] "There is not even a contemporary history handbook for IVth form students...."

[Answer] "Precisely. Therefore, we wish to meet halfway the social needs as voiced by history teachers (incidentally, they have been asking for such a conference for quite a while now) and to publish all the reports delivered at the symposium in a compact form, to be supplied to all on request. Hence, at present when there is no relevant history handbook, the collection of reports dealing with contemporary history will become a genuine teaching aid to be used by lecturers on history. If such a publication should succeed, even partially, in bridging the gap, the conference organizers will be quite satisfied."

[Question] "Who are the organizers?"

[Answer] "There are three. First of all, the symposium initiator, the COMSNP (Central Methodological Institute of Political Studies), the History Didactic and Historiography Center of Warsaw University, as well as our own, Opole Teachers College Institute of History."

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BRIEFS

HIGHER EDUCATION ISSUES DISCUSSED--On 16 [Oct] Deputy Prime Minister Z. Gertych received the Chairman of the Main Council for Science and Higher Education Professor K. Bialecki. The principal problems of higher education considered by the Council during its current term of office and the program of action for the immediate future were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

CZECH LABOR MINISTER VISITS--On the invitation of the Minister of Labor, Wages, and Welfare Stanislaw Gebala, the Minister of Labor and Welfare, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Miroslav Boda visited Poland. The talks centered on the tasks of the ministers of labor and welfare in the light of the socioeconomic situation in both countries. Problems relating to the employment of Polish citizens in Czechoslovak enterprises also were touched upon. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 17 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, SD MEET--In Warsaw was held a conference of SD [Democratic Party] members belonging to the TPPR [Polish-Soviet Friendship Society]. SD Central Committee Chairman Tadeusz W. Mlynczak pointed out that his party has always stressed in word and deed the need to maintain close and fraternal political and economic ties with the USSR. The Ambassador of the Soviet Union Vladimir Brovikov acknowledged the contribution of SD activists to the strengthening of friendly relations between both countries. The Chairman of the Main Board of the TPPR Stanislaw Wronski emphasized the similarity of the economic assumptions and plans of Poland and the USSR in orienting our countries toward the road of intensive development. The discussion touched, inter alia, upon various forms of Soviet-Polish contacts. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Oct 86 p 5] 1386

POZNAN FOUNDATION STUDIES BALTIC GROUPS--On the initiative of the A. Mickiewicz University in Poznan and the State Scientific Publishing House was established the Scientific Historical Foundation named after the scientist and Builder of People's Poland Henryk Lowmianski who had died 2 years ago. The purpose of this foundation, which will operate at the University, is to support scientific research in the domain in which the late Prof Lomianski had specialized, that is, in the domain of history of the Slavs and Balts and in particular history of Poland, the ancient Rus, and Lithuania. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

HUNGARIAN-POLISH THEORETICAL CONFERENCE--(C) PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski received on 20 [Oct] participants in a Polish-Hungarian conference on the theory of the problems of social dialogue and consensus, organized by NOWE DROGI and TARSADALMI SZEMLE. The delegations are headed on the Polish side by Editor-in-Chief of NOWE DROGI Stanislaw Wronski and on the Hungarian side by Deputy Editor-in-Chief of TARSADALMI SZEMLE (the theoretical-political organ of the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party) Rozsza Warro. The meeting was attended by the Ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Biczó. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

SEJM CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE MEETS--(P) The Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibility will evaluate the implementation of recommendations it had issued during its preceding term of office as part of the Eighth Convocation. This is an item on the work agenda of the Commission for the coming year as drafted on 21 [Oct]. Other items on the agenda concern, inter alia, the problem of consonance between the law and the Constitution, as based on the activities so far of the Constitutional Tribunal. Worth noting also is the Commission's interest in the machinery of the initiation, drafting, and adoption of government documents. Today was held a joint meeting of the Commission for Constitutional Responsibility and the Tribunal of State. Topics of interest to both bodies were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

PZPR AGRICULTURE SEMINAR--In Warsaw was held, under the chairmanship of Director of the Agriculture Department of the PZPR Central Committee Stefan Zawodzinski, a seminar of directors of the agriculture departments of province PZPR committees, with the object of discussing the tasks of party echelons in implementing the resolutions of the 10th Congress, with special consideration of activities in agriculture, forestry, and food industry. Against this background, experience in party work in the countryside was exchanged. Politburo Member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek met with the seminar participants and presented to them current problems of agricultural policy. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

PZPR CC, PUBLISHER MEET--On 21 [Oct] PZPR Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski received the heads of the Nasza Ksiegarnia Publishing Institute. The Director and Editor-in-Chief of Nasza Ksiegarnia Czeslaw Wisniewski presented problems of editorial activity relating to publications for children and youth as well as the 1987 publishing plan, which comprises 250 titles with an aggregate number of 18 million copies. On acknowledging the accomplishments of the 65 years of operation of the Institute, Andrzej Wasilewski drew attention to the need to create the conditions and economic instruments promoting publishing activities at the top editorial level. In the discussion emphasis was placed on the need to provide publishing houses with up-to-date facilities. The Director of the Culture Department at the PZPR Central Committee Tadeusz Sawic took part in the meeting. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

PZPR CC OFFICIAL IN BELGRADE--Belgrade (PAP)--On 20-22 [Oct], at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav CP, the Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee Ernest Kucza

sojourned in Belgrade. The purpose of his visit was to discuss party cooperation between the PZPR and the Yugoslav CP. On the Yugoslav CP side the talks were conducted by Executive Secretary of the Presidium of the Yugoslav CP Stanislav Stojanovic and the Director of the Foreign Affairs Department at the Yugoslav CP Central Committee Aleksandar Sekulovic. A yearly program of cooperation between both parties was accepted for implementation. This is a reflection of the growing ties and cooperation between the PZPR and the Yugoslav CP. Concluding his visit, Ernest Kucza was received by the Member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav CP Marko Orlandic. Opinions on further intensification of fraternal cooperation between the PZPR and the Yugoslav CP were exchanged. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 86 p 9] 1386

SD OFFICIAL IN SOVIET MEDIA--Moscow (PAP)--Member of the SD [Democratic Party] Presidium and Secretary of the SD Supreme Committee Kazimierz Kozub, who also is chairman of the Sejm Commission for Culture, granted an interview to the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in which he stressed that the Soviet disarmament proposals presented at Reykjavik by Mikhail Gorbachev represent a consistent expression of the striving of the USSR to strengthen peace, improve the international climate, and eliminate nuclear arsenals. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Oct 86 p 9] 1386

GERMAN 'POLONIA' PRESIDENT VISITS--(C) At the invitation of the "Polonia" Society for Linkage With the Polonia Abroad, the Reverend Edmund Fosycki, Chairman of the Association of Poles in Germany, visited Poland. Current aspects of cooperation between the two organizations were discussed. The guest was received by Deputy Chairman of the Council of State and Chairman of the "Polonia" Society Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

BLOC COUNTRY CP PUBLISHERS MEET--On 23 [Oct] Politburo Member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary Jan Glowczyk received participants in the conference of directors of the party publishing houses in the socialist countries. Attending the meeting were: Penyo Astardzhiyev, director of the Partizdat Publishing House (People's Republic of Bulgaria); Evzen Poloncy, director of the Svoboda Publishing House (Czechoslovak Socialist Republic); Hugo China, director of the Editura Politica Press (Cuba); Tate Yetekbay, representative of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Democratic Republic; Guenther Hennig, director of Dietz Verlag (GDR); Witold Skrabalak, director and editor-in-chief of Ksiazka i Wiedza Publishing House PRL [People's Republic of Poland]; Dumitru Gische, director, and Wasile Nita, deputy director, of Editura Politica (Romanian Socialist Republic); Gyorgy Nonn, director of Kossuth Press (Hungarian People's Republic); Trinh Thue Huynh, a member of the leadership of the Pravda Press (Socialist Republic of Vietnam); and A. P. Polakov, director of Politizdat Press (USSR). Jan Glowczyk briefed the participants on the current problems of activity of the PZPR following its 10th Congress, and in particular on problems of ideological work and energization of the struggle for a peaceful future of the world. At the meeting emphasis was placed on the importance of the intensification of economic development in the socialist countries and the need to expand economic education and propagate economic cooperation among countries of the socialist community. Participating in the meeting was Deputy Director of the

Ideology Department at the PZPR Central Committee Andrzej Czyz. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

FRENCH UNIONISTS VISIT MIODOWICZ--(C) On 23 [Oct] Member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the OPZZ [All-Polish Consensus of Trade Unions] Alfred Miodowicz received the leadership of the International Confederation of the Trade Unions of Power Industry Workers (ICTUPIW) along with its Chairman Francois Duteil, secretary of the French Confederation Generale du Travail (CGT). The ICTUPIW delegates were briefed about the activities of the Polish trade-union movement and the preparations for the Second Assembly of the OPZZ. The visitors familiarized A. Miodowicz with the activities of their confederation and transmitted a check for 3,000 Swiss francs as a donation for building the Health Center for the Polish Mother. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

CP ACADEMIC RECTORS MEET IN POLAND--(C) During its visit to this country the group of the rectors of academies of social science and higher party schools under the central committees of the communist and worker parties toured Katowice Province on 23 Oct. Following a meeting with representatives of the party and administrative authorities of the region at the PZPR Province Committee in Katowice, the rectors toured the Staszic Mine, where they familiarized themselves with the problems and operation of the mine, the activities of the local party organization, and the forms of assistance and care provided to the inhabitants of the nearby miners' borough of the city. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

THEORETICAL TALKS WITH HUNGARY CONTINUE--At Mierki near Olsztyn was held on 21-23 Oct 86 a Polish-Hungarian conference on theory dealing with the problems of social dialogue and consensus, organized by the editorial boards of the theoretical-political party organs NOWE DROGI and TARSADAIMI SZEMLE. Participating in the conference were representatives of the theory-and-ideology front of both countries, headed by Editor-in-Chief of NOWE DROGI Stanislaw Wronski and deputy editor-in-chief of TARSADAIMI SZEMLE Rozsa Varro. The topics discussed included: the class nature of social alliances; the dialectics of accord, struggle, and reforms; social contradictions and conflicts and ways of overcoming them; the process of social consultations; ideological principledness and social tolerance; the role of various social forces in building national consensus; attitudinal dialogue and consensus of believers and nonbelievers on the building of socialism. Papers and addresses at the conference were presented on the Polish side by Janusz Janicki, Jerzy Jaskiernia, Mariusz Gulczynski, Ryszard Cholewa, Janusz Kuczynski, Jerzy Muszynski, Stefan Opara, and Janusz Rejkowski, and on the Hungarian side, by Rozsa Varro, Imre Forgacs, Jozsef Bayer, Csaba Vass, and Sandor Orban. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Oct 86 p 8] 1386

FRG TALKS IN WARSAW-- In Warsaw ended a 2-day seminar organized by the Polish Institute for International Affairs in cooperation with the Institute of International Affairs at the Hanns-Seidel Foundation of Munich. The discussion by academics, politicians, and journalists from both countries centered on aspects of mutual political, and transport [as published] relations between Poland and the FRG as well as on problems of environmental protection in

Poland and the FRG. it was determined that meetings of this kind will be continued. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25-26 Oct 86 p 8] 1386

PZPR CC VIEWS FILM PROBLEMS--On 24 Oct was held a meeting between the heads of the Culture Department under the PZPR Central Committee and the Presidium of the Association of Polish Filmmakers. Issues of concern to the filmmaking community, including the reform of organizational structures and ways of managing cinematography, the status of the work on the draft decree on cinematography, the needs of cinema-oriented publishing houses, and the dissemination of films by means of videocassettes were discussed. The participants in the meeting were briefed on the resolution of matters previously broached by the Association of Polish Filmmakers. In addition, the further procedure for consultations on the draft decree was determined; this will be handled by a joint commission of representatives of the party organization among filmmakers, the NRK Film Studio, the Presidium of the Association of Polish Filmmakers, and the Ministry of Culture and Art. The meeting was chaired by Director of the Culture Department under the Central Committee T. Sawic. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 25-26 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

KOREAN HIGHER EDUCATION CONTACTS--During 18-25 Oct Poland was visited by a delegation of the Committee on Education, Korean People's Democratic Republic. it familiarized itself with the activities of higher schools in our country and with the present system for the management of scientific research. The visitors were briefed about forms of regular and advanced training of science personnel. Concluding the visit, Minister of Science and Higher Education Benon Miskiewicz and Minister of the Educational Committee KPDR Choy The Bok signed a protocol of talks. The protocol stresses the need for expanding and improving cooperation in higher education. It was agreed that direct cooperation between Polish and Korean higher educational institutions will be promoted, especially in the field of personnel training and scientific research. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

CPSU LECTURERS VISIT--As part of interparty cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU, a group of lecturers from the CPSU Central Committee toured Poland. It was headed by Secretary of the Voroshilovgrad Oblast CPSU Committee V. Mikhaylov. The Soviet guests held many meetings, chiefly with the party aktiv of the worker community in the Warsaw City, Gdansk, Bydgoszcz, Olsztyn, Tarnow, and Wloclawek provinces. Comments by the Soviet lecturers concerned chiefly the implementation of the program for the socioeconomic development of the Land of the Soviets, the tasks in developing educational work and improving the political-organizational work of the CPSU, and the struggle for disarmament and international security. The group of lecturers was received by the Director of the Ideology Department under the PZPR Central Committee W. Loranc. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

PZPR ACADEMY HOSTS BLOC CONFERENCE--On 28 Oct began at the PZPR Academy of Social Science a 2-day scientific conference on the congresses of the fraternal parties and their contribution to strengthening cooperation among the socialist countries. It is being attended by representatives of the embassies of the socialist countries accredited in Warsaw and faculty members of the Academy. At the conference, experience of the parties in building

socialism is being exchanged, with special consideration of mutual cooperation. The conference is chaired by Rector of the Academy of Social Sciences Professor Jarema Maciszewski. The basis for the discussion was the papers presented by USSR Ambassador Vladimir Brovikov and the Professors Stefan Opara and Wieslaw Iskra. The conference was attended by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski. Also present was Director of the Foreign Affairs Department under the PZPR Central Committee Ernest Kucza. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

ACADEMIC PARTY ACTIVISTS MEET--At Warsaw University was held a seminar of the party aktiv at that university as well as from the Moscow University imeni V. Lomonosov. The discussion focused on papers indicating the tasks of party organizations at both higher schools in the light of the decisions and resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress the 10th PZPR Congress. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Oct 86 p 2] 1386

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